

# THE TIMES

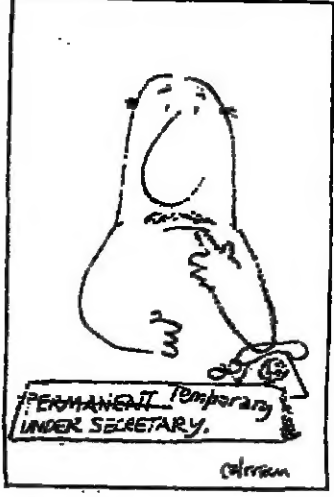
How the recession is starting to bite, page 29

## Civil Service top grades to be cut by 10%

Top grades in the Civil Service are to be cut by 10 per cent. The most vulnerable will be senior secretaries because the Government is considering abolishing that grade, but secretaries will not be excluded.

## Senior secretaries vulnerable

The Civil Service has decided to cut three grades in the top 10 per cent. The most vulnerable will be senior secretaries because the Government is considering abolishing that grade, but secretaries will not be excluded.



## Ferranti will stay in British ownership

By Hugh Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent  
Westminster

Because of the importance of Ferranti Ltd as an United Kingdom defence contractor, the company will not be sold to foreign interests.

That was the single firm decision to be announced yesterday in the Commons by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, during a debate on the future of the company after the Government's instructions to the National Enterprise Board that it must sell its 50 per cent shareholding.

He said that the Government had powers under the Industry Act 1975 to prevent a sale that would pass Ferranti into foreign ownership.

The House approved the sale of the board's holding in Ferranti "as soon as practicable, having regard to the interests of the company and the taxpayer," by 205 votes to 239, a Government majority of 66.

The Opposition motion urging retention of the NEB holding was rejected by 307 to 440, a Government majority of 67.

While Sir Keith said that the Government had not yet decided what advice to give the board on the method to be used for the dispersal of its shareholding, he indicated with reasonable clarity that the Government would insist on selling to the highest bidder rather than offering the shares on the open market.

As Labour MPs protested loudly at what they considered to be a surrender to market forces, Sir Keith spoke of several options open to the Government, only to rule them out almost immediately on the grounds that they would not necessarily guarantee either the desired independence of the company or the best return for the taxpayer.

The one option that Sir Keith ruled out altogether was the one favoured by Mr John Silkin, Opposition spokesman on industry, to leave Ferranti with the board. The present position is that apart from the NEB holding, 19 per cent of the shares are owned by the Ferranti family and connected trusts, and 31 per cent owned by outside interests.

But, while Sir Keith's apparent preference for the highest bidder might appear to open the door for a takeover by GEC, expected to be one of the most likely contenders for the company, he said that one of the considerations that might be taken into account by the Government was the need to ensure that the company remained in British ownership.

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About 1,500 Spanish lorries gathered in La Junquera, on the Franco-Spanish border, blocking traffic.

## Support for Spanish lorries grows

From Harry Debelius  
Madrid, June 18

The danger of a collapse of international road transport in the Continent was raised here today when lorry drivers' organizations in Belgium, Italy and Switzerland indicated willingness to join the blockade of Spanish lorries.

French and Spanish riot police stood by but did not intervene at the main point of conflict, the border north of La Junquera in north-western Spain, and south of Port Bou in southern France. There, about 1,000 Spanish lorries remained by the road. The drivers stopped all French vehicles from going to Spain.

The trouble began on Monday when French farmers destroyed nine Spanish lorries near Perpignan. Yesterday demonstrators in the French town of Tarascon attacked a train carrying Spanish produce, destroying the contents in protest against its importation.

Señor Marcelino Ordoña, the Spanish Foreign Minister, took up the matter here today with the French ambassador, but by late afternoon the meeting had not produced any immediate prospect of a solution.

The International Union of Road Transport, based in Geneva, protested yesterday against the attacks, demanding that French authorities restore normal traffic conditions.

The Spanish Management Association called on the Government to stop all French imports until France offers absolute guarantees to Spanish shippers.

Blame for blockade, page 6

## Israelis seal up Arab homes with cement

From Christopher Walker  
Nablus, June 18

Three large and poor Arab families including more than 20 children and a set of elderly grandparents have been brutally rendered homeless by the Israeli military Government because a teenage youth from each is suspected of involvement in a fire-bomb attack against an Israeli vehicle.

The forced evictions took place nearly four weeks ago but have so far received little publicity. They were carried out under the name of British-drafted emergency regulations used last month to banish two other Palestinian families to an abandoned refugee camp.

Those families were later returned to their homes after an international outcry. On the night of May 25, squads of heavily armed Israeli troops, equipped with a cement mixer and a lorry-load of concrete blocks, arrived at the three houses on the outskirts of Nablus, the biggest town in the occupied West Bank. The families were given two hours to clear all their possessions into the street before the houses were sealed off.

Every entrance door and window was filled with the blocks and concrete, and where possible electricity and water were disconnected. In some cases, the Palestinians allege, furniture and quantities of food were left inside the houses. None of the families was offered any form of alternative accommodation and all were told by the soldiers that their punishment would be permanent.

Today I found the families still living rough under dirty canvas sheets suspended across the cramped front yards of the blocked-off buildings. A few members had found accommodation with relatives, but the bulk—including children as young as two years—sleep in the open, plagued by mosquitoes and with no cooking or toilet facilities of their own.

Mrs Fatima Masri who has eight children in addition to her 18-year-old son detained for the suspected bomb throwing, said bitterly: "We have been told that we are to be moved back into our house if we will be blown up by the Israelis. Why should all these children be punished for something which the Israelis accuse my son of doing, but which he denies?"

Filed in the dusty yards were some heaps of broken cooking appliances and cheap furniture, some of it damaged during the eviction. The only water was contained in an unhygienic tin can.

Continued on page 4, col 5

## No mercy threat by South Africa as death toll mounts

From Nicholas Ashford  
Johannesburg, June 18

As the death toll continued to rise today after the worst outbreak of township violence since the Soweto unrest four years ago, the South African Government said it would take "relentless action" against what were described as "violent, hoodlump elements".

No official figure for the number of people who died during last night's rioting in the Coloured townships of Cape Town has been given. But according to a survey carried out at hospitals by the Cape Times newspaper, the figure was in excess of 40 with more than 200 others injured.

This figure may be exceeded as more shooting was heard in some townships this evening. Both police and Coloured leaders were anticipating another night of violence.

Most of the deaths occurred in two townships, Coloured and Retreat, situated in the great flat expanse of land behind Table Mountain where most of the city's half million Coloureds are forced to live.

The townships of Ravensmead, Valhalla Park, Greenberg, Mannenberg and Parkwood were also affected.

Police lose patience and open fire. The violence also spread to the wine-growing region northeast of Cape Town. At least one person was shot dead and several others injured in Paarl, one of the main wine-producing centres and a town with strong historical associations with the country's ruling Afrikaner minority.

Exactly what started the violence and what happened after the police began sweeping through the townships last night is still not clear because the police have kept all journalists well away from the troubled areas.

The violence does seem to have started spontaneously and to have spread quickly as bands of hoodlums, known as "skollies", took advantage of the situation to loot shops and set fire to cars and trucks.

At first, the police appeared to try to avoid using their weapons against the rioters. But their patience, already stretched after the death of one of their colleagues last week, soon gave way and they began using shotguns and automatic weapons.

According to eyewitnesses the police at one stage were going around the streets firing at random. One resident of Elsie's River told how police discharged from a truck in front of his house and started shooting wildly into the darkened street in front of them.

The screams that followed the shooting made it clear that some of their shots had found targets.

Today, General Michael Gedenhuys, Commissioner of Police, said the police would shoot to kill in cases of arson or looting and would no longer use bird shot or plastic or rubber bullets. He claimed that those who died had been involved in arson and looting.

Tonight General Gedenhuys made a partial withdrawal of his earlier warning by issuing a new statement which said rioters would "expect no mercy".

Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Police, also blamed the unrest on criminal elements, saying the violence had nothing to do with the boycotts of schools, buses, and butchers' shops which have been taking place in the Cape. "We are concerned only with the violent, 'skollie' elements and we will act relentlessly against them," he said.

There seems to be little doubt from the evidence so far that young hoodlums were, to some considerable extent, responsible for the latest surge of violence. "I have to admit it," the Minister is right, the thugs have taken over," said one Coloured commentator who asked to remain anonymous but who is usually unopinioned in his criticism of the South African Government. "They just seem to have declared war on the police," he said.

This commentator pointed out that Elsie's River and Retreat were both townships where the crime rate was higher than in other parts of the city which, according to a recent survey, has the worst crime rate in the Western world. The townships also suffered from a high level of unemployment which in parts of the western Cape is as high as 25 per cent.

Equally, however, there seems little doubt that the rioters were, in their own violent way, expressing the bitterness, anger and frustration of the Coloured community against a system that makes them second class citizens.

Dr Allan Boesak, a leading Coloured theologian and one of the most outspoken Coloured leaders, felt the basic cause of the violence was a realization that the Government had failed yet again during the session of Parliament which has just ended to take any action to redress Coloured grievances.

Dr Boesak said he had no doubt that the violence was linked to the series of boycotts and other forms of protest in the Cape in recent weeks.

Highway strewn with rocks and debris. He felt that the boycott of classes by coloured students had opened up a new course of political expression among Coloureds. However the schoolchildren had shown themselves to be highly disciplined and he did not think they could be held responsible for the random looting and arson that had been taking place.

The streets where police had opened fire last night on groups of stone-throwing, screaming rioters resembled a battlefield today. Supermarkets, cafés, and liquor stores were looted and severely damaged in the main trouble areas.

About £2m worth of damage was done to a knitting factory which was set on fire. The main highway linking Cape Town with the city's international airport was strewn with rocks and debris after groups of rioters had stoned passing vehicles last night. The road was blocked off by police during the height of the violence.

Elsewhere in South Africa the situation was generally calm although police used tear gas to disperse demonstrators on the campus of the (Indian) University of Durban-Westville in Natal.

Continued on page 4, col 5

## Bank supports call to reduce real earnings

By John Whitmore  
Financial Correspondent

The Bank of England yesterday lent strong support to the Government's call for significantly lower settlements in the next pay round.

Earlier yesterday the Government had published another disturbing set of figures on pay. These showed that average earnings in April were running 12.2 per cent higher than in April 1979. Officials expect the figures for May to be higher still.

In the latest edition of its Quarterly Bulletin the Bank stresses that wage increases in the next pay round should be well below those in the present one. The Bank recognizes this will entail a fall in real earnings, but it says there should be no presumption that real wages can go on rising every year.

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The Bank is not advocating any form of incomes policy. Rather, the Bulletin stresses the need for pay demands to adapt to restrictive monetary conditions.

In spite of yesterday's April earnings figures, the Bank says there are some indications that the weakening of demand in the economy is starting to exercise a degree of restraint on wage increases, particularly in manufacturing.

It predicts that restraint will become stronger during the next pay round. Earnings will be appreciably less than the increase in prices—significantly reduced as that will be once the impact of last summer's indirect tax increases fall out of the year-on-year comparison.

Such a development, the Bank says, could lead to a substantial reduction in the rate of inflation in 1981. But the anti-inflation battle must remain the Government's top economic priority. Until there are signs that the underlying rate of inflation is being reduced significantly it would be inappropriate to relax economic policies or allow any large fall in interest rates.

A high rate of inflation combined with restrictive policies meant that the recession was likely to be deeper in the United Kingdom than elsewhere.

The Bulletin states that our international competitiveness deteriorated by about 20 per cent during 1979. Between the final quarter of 1976 and the first quarter of 1980 that deterioration has been of the order of 40 per cent.

This is reflected not simply in the problems facing our exporters but also in the vast increase in import penetration. The increase of £4,200 million (in 1975 prices) in total final expenditure in the United Kingdom between 1978 and 1979, imports accounted for £3,500m, leaving little growth in domestic output.

In the short term, fiscal and monetary policy had to be directed first of all to reducing inflation. Later, the Government's North Sea oil revenue would be available to help ease the problems facing industry. Earnings accelerate, page 27

## Labour inquiry rift widens

The main left and right-wing extra-parliamentary groups in the Labour Party registered their dissatisfaction with the results of last weekend's commission of inquiry by issuing strongly worded statements calling for the reversal of its decisions.

The Campaign for Labour Victory was particularly annoyed that the commission had not made any recommendations about reforming the left-wing dominated National Executive Committee. From the other side of the party the Rank and File Mobilizing Committee for Labour Democracy called on the national executive to submit a minority report opposing some of the proposals.

Page 2

## Air fares criticized

Governments and their civil aviation administrations seem to have conspired to prevent European citizens travelling between European cities from facing the fares they can afford according to a report by a House of Lords select committee. Consumers' interests seemed to have been sacrificed to the prestige of national airlines.

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## S Korean gives up £18m

The leader of South Korea's majority Democratic Republican Party, Mr Kim Jong Pil, has agreed to give his £18m personal fortune to the state to avoid prosecution for corruption, the Martial Law Command said in Seoul. Eight other senior officials and politicians are taking similar action and vowed not to hold any public office.

Page 9

## Iraq scientist murdered

An Egyptian-born nuclear physicist, who was the chief contact between Iraq and France in the development of a nuclear research centre near Baghdad, has been murdered in a Paris hotel. Some experts believe the centre could have built an atomic bomb comparable to the one dropped on Hiroshima.

Page 6

## Iran 'coup plot' claimed

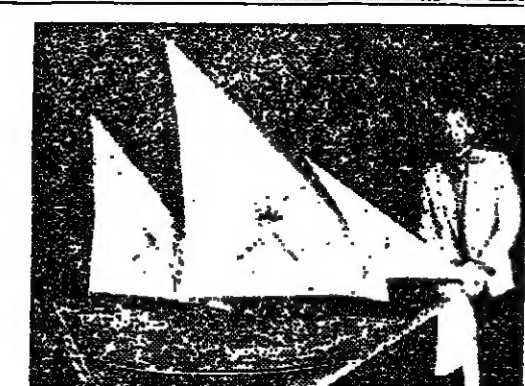
An Iranian newspaper has published what it claims is evidence of a coup plot to overthrow President Bani-Sadr. It has named Mr Hassan Ayat, a parliamentary deputy and leading member of the Islamic Republican Party as the man behind the plot.

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## MPs injured at funeral

At least seven Turkish MPs were wounded when they were attacked by right-wing militants during the funeral of a murdered navy official. Stones were thrown as Mr Bulent Ecevit, the opposition leader, ended a speech.

Page 8



Modern Sinbad: Mr Timothy Severin, aged 38, with a model of the Omani ship in which he hopes to trace the legendary voyage of Sinbad the Sailor. The wooden vessel is covered with oxhide and bound with coconut rope in the style of the old Arab trading vessels. His eight-month trip from Oman to China starts in November.

Page 2

## Belgium through to final

Belgium held Italy to a goalless draw for the final there on Sunday against West Germany. Although England beat Spain 2-1 in Naples Italy, with one point more, will meet Czechoslovakia in the play-off for third place on Saturday.

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## Scientists' ban stays

The Home Office disputed a claim by the Church of Scientology that a ban on the admission to Britain of its foreign members had ended. The claim was made after Baroness Edith von Thungen-Reichenbach, a member, was allowed into the country after being interviewed by immigration officers.

Page 4

## Irish politics: New grouping embracing politicians in both Ulster and the Republic is set for an autumn launching

Nuclear power: Mr Wedgwood Benn tells select committee that the public is concerned about the lack of information on vital decisions.

Page 6

## EEC budget: A draft of legislation required to make refunds to Britain is to be considered by Community member states today at ambassador level

Kampuchean refugees: More than 250 Khmer Rouge fighters cross into Thailand to greet the first group of their comrades to return home.

Page 9

## Covent Garden: Three-page Special Report to mark today's opening of the market

Classified advertisements: Appointments, pages 23, 34; La crème de la crème, 33; Personal, 34-36

Home News 2, 4-6	Books 26-32	Engagements 11	Parliament 16	Theatres, etc 14, 15
European News 6	Business 33	Features 18	State Room 21	Travelling 10
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### The Scotch of a lifetime

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OLD SCOTCH WHISKY  
BUCHANAN'S  
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We know we've claimed its roadholding is like driving on rails, but really there are limits. And taking a tight hairpin at 70 could well be one of them.

There's also no excuse for seeing if our 2 litre model actually can make it to 118mph. Especially when there's a patrol car waiting at the other end of Park Lane.

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Performance figures taken from Car Magazine, May 1980, and apply to the 2000 Coupé. The Lancia Beta Coupé and Spyder range costs from £5050.60 to £6788.54. All prices correct at time of going to press and include car tax, VAT at 15%, inertia reel seat belts and delivery charges on UK mainland, but exclude number plates.



## HOME NEWS

## Home Office says ban on overseas Scientologists to stay

A claim by the Church of Scientology that a ban on the admission of foreign Scientologists to Britain was finished was disputed by the Home Office yesterday.

The claim was made after Baroness Edith von Thun und Hohenstein, a Scientist, was allowed into the country after being interviewed by immigration officials when she arrived on a flight from Munich.

She was to attend a dinner at the House of Commons last night with three MPs who took up her case: Mr Peter Rost, the Conservative member for Derbyshire, South East; Mr David Siodant, Labour member for Swindon; and Mr Ronald Brown, Labour member for Edinburgh, Leith.

Mr Peter Thompson, a Scientist official, claimed that the ban, imposed 12 years ago, was finished, and that all that remained was for the Home Office to announce its official end.

The Home Office said: "The ban is applicable where the intending entrant is thought to be studying or working at a Scientology institution or to be promoting Scientology or otherwise engaging in its business. In the case of the baroness it was not felt she was doing these things and she had also recently successfully appealed against an earlier refusal of admission. A review of it is going on. It was imposed in 1968 when

Mr Kenneth Robinson, then Minister of Health, described Scientology as a "socially harmful pseudo-philosophical cult".

Last September the baroness was stopped by immigration officers at Gatwick airport and sent back to Germany when she said she would be attending a Scientology service in Britain.

Ninety-two MPs signed a motion condemning the ban, and an appeal against the decision was upheld two weeks ago. Between 200 and 300 foreign Scientologists a year would want to come to Britain to study if the ban was lifted, Scientology organizers said yesterday (a Staff Reporter writes).

At a press conference held at the House of Commons to celebrate the entry of the baroness, a leading Scientist from Germany, Mr Thompson said that many would want to come because they regarded the church's East Grinstead headquarters as a "kind of Mecca".

On Sunday 13 French students wanting to take a seminar in Scientology had come into the country.

Mr Brown said he would write to the Home Office to ask for a statement of its position.

"I am not a Scientist but I am concerned about this as a human rights issue. I believe individuals have a right to come to this country and practice a religious faith in their own way."

## Borough poll majority favours ILEA break

By Our Education Correspondent

Nearly three-quarters of adults living in the London borough of Wandsworth favour the council's proposal to break its links with the Inner London Education Authority and to control its own schools, according to an opinion poll published yesterday.

The council posted a questionnaire to 3,200 people in the borough asking whether they agreed or disagreed with the council's policy. Just over half replied, of whom 72 per cent said that they agreed.

The council said that the sample was in line with those used in national polls by Government and industry, and "is reckoned to produce an almost accurate assessment of overall public opinion".

Councillor Christopher Thorne, Conservative leader of the council, said: "I am pleased. This is the voice of the silent majority speaking at last... This is a most significant finding at this time when London schooling is under the

microscope. I think it gives the final answer to those who have heard too much in recent months."

The London branch of the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association yesterday described proposals to break up the ILEA as "a plan for educational disaster and madness".

It is seeking urgent talks with Lady Young, Minister of State for Education and Science, to urge her to have the authority.

The Government has set up a committee of inquiry into the future of the ILEA, chaired by Lady Young. The committee has agreed to accept submissions from the public up until the end of July. If the committee subsequently decides that substantial changes in the ILEA should be made, the matter will be referred for full public discussion.

The eight main trade unions with members employed by the authority have launched a campaign, under the auspices of the southeast region TUC, to save it.

## Law student sues council for refusing a grant

By Diana Geddes Education Correspondent

A law student has issued a writ against Oxfordshire County Council after being refused a grant to complete his required one-year postgraduate course of vocational training in law. The writ is due to be heard in the High Court on June 27.

As part of its spending cuts, Oxfordshire decided in March not to give any further discretionary awards to post-graduates on vocational courses. Last year, 62 post-graduates, including 27 law students, received grants from the county council.

Mr James Sleight, one of the law students who had applied for a postgraduate award this year, claims that the county council has acted illegally because it has improperly "fettered its statutory discretion" by adopting an inflexible policy which prevented it from considering certain categories of applications for grants.

The Court of Appeal ruled in 1971 in an action between the British Oxygen Company and the Board of Trade: "The general rule is that anyone who has to exercise the statutory discretion must not shut his eyes to the application".

In a circular sent out in September 1977, the Department of Education and Science advised local authorities that, although only the courts could decide the matter authoritatively, it was the Secretary of State's view that a local authority could not properly exclude whole categories of applicants.

A local authority could adopt certain policies on discretionary awards but it must allow individual applications which sought to show special circumstances, or which demonstrated that there should be an exception to the policy.

A blanket refusal to award grants to post-graduates could clearly be seen as the exclusion of a whole category of otherwise eligible applicants. At a meeting last week, Oxfordshire's education committee agreed to amend its policy to say that it would not normally make discretionary awards to post-graduate students, unless exceptional circumstances could be established.

Oxfordshire and many other local education authorities have been unhappy for some time about the present distinction between discretionary and mandatory awards. The Government reimburses a local authority for 90 per cent of the cost of a mandatory award, but contributes nothing to a discretionary award other than through the rate support grant.

Discretionary awards have proved an easy target for spending cuts in many authorities.



Handbags, purses and binocular cases being searched by security staff at the entrance to the royal enclosure on the second day of Royal Ascot, yesterday.

## Asylum plea over airman is adjourned

From Our Correspondent

Magistrates at Much Wenlock, Shropshire, were told yesterday that the fate of a Kenyan airman who deserted for the love of his British wife lies with the Home Secretary.

Mr William Whitelaw has to decide whether there are grounds for offering political asylum to Mr Owino Okiari, aged 23. The Kenyan Government is seeking his extradition under the Visiting Forces Act, 1952.

The magistrates adjourned the case for eight days to await Mr Whitelaw's decision.

Mr Okiari has said that he may be shot if he is returned home because it is his second offence of desertion. Originally he failed to return to Kenya after marrying. The Kenyan authorities have refused to grant his wife a permanent visa.

He was arrested for the first desertion and returned to Kenya where he was put in prison, where he says he was beaten regularly.

## Doctors accused of stealing from NHS

From Allasse Ferriman Health Services Correspondent

Surgeons and anaesthetists were yesterday accused of stealing expensive National Health Service drugs and supplies for use in private clinics.

Delegates at the annual conference of the Confederation of Health Service Employees were told by a union official that a House of Commons inquiry in 1971 showed that anaesthetic drugs, syringes, scalpels and dressings were often stolen by doctors.

Mr Stanley Milne, the Dundee branch secretary, said that the same inquiry discovered that equipment was also being borrowed by doctors for operations in private clinics and that the British Medical Association had admitted that the practice went on.

Mr Milne said: "I have evidence that it is still going on today. The doctors are sheltering behind their coats of integrity and the Government is frightened of having another investigation".

The first inquiry was held by the House of Commons employment and social services sub-committee during the 1970-71 session and Mr Milne said it was time that another investigation was carried out.

The British Medical Association said: "I would strongly refute this kind of attack, and the members of the association are confident that there is no evidence to support such an accusation. If indeed he has evidence, let him bring it forward".

The conference passed a strongly worded motion attacking the Government for expecting charities to pay an increasing part of health service costs.

Miss Kathryn McGraw, a ward sister from Tameside, Manchester, said: "It is a scandal that nurses are having

to go out with collection boxes to collect money that should be provided by the Government".

Nurses in uniform had recently been out with boxes in a shopping precinct in Ashton-under-Lyne, Manchester, to pay for a kidney dialysis machine and the League of Friends at Tameside General Hospital has been raising money.

"The Government is hacking away at the bricks and mortar of the health service. I do not mind the League of Friends buying the odd television set but they are now paying for essentials."

"It is wrong that patients who have paid their National Insurance contribution should have to rely on charity. The Government should be so proud of hospitals such as the Stoke Mandeville it should be pouring money into them."

A motion to have the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union expelled from the TUC because it had negotiated a private medical scheme for its members, was defeated, but the union restated its opposition to private medicine.

New technology opposed: Hospital workers were urged to resist further extension of new technology in the health service. Mr John Branton said it could lead to an impersonal, engineering and salvage approach to medical care (the Press Association reports).

Mr Branton is a lecturer in new technology and an adviser to the confederation. He told the conference that some members of the medical profession "are critical of the trend in health care, which is based on engineering and salvage approach to medical practice without real regard for the social, economic environment which causes ill-health".

## Call for new transport in coalmines

From Ronald Kershaw Leeds

The rolling stock used in many mines is obsolete and replacement programmes should be implemented, Mr E. J. H. Nicholas, a senior district inspector of mines and quarries, says in his annual report on the North Yorkshire coalfield to the Health and Safety Executive, published today.

Nine men were killed and 52 seriously injured in 1979, compared with four killed and 53 seriously injured the year before.

Mr Nicholas says that the increase in fatal accidents is regrettable. On underground transport accidents, he says that "as workings extend further from the shafts the extension of man-riding facilities is both desirable and actively encouraged".

"There is, however, a disaster potential in all haulage systems. Vehicles and systems must be installed and maintained to the highest standards."

Obsolete rolling stock contributed to a fire in which the solid type axle of a materials tram failed as it was hauled by a locomotive. The glowing broken end of the axle set fire to grease-soaked timber decking of the tram.

In his report on the South Yorkshire coalfield, Mr J. S. Wilcock, another senior district inspector, says that although there was an improvement in pit safety, more care and attention could result in further reduction of accidents.

Four miners were killed and 60 seriously injured in South Yorkshire compared with nine killed and 70 injured in 1978. A disturbing feature was the increase in dangerous occurrences; arson was suspected as the cause of one underground fire.

## Plan for two-tier British nationality opposed by lawyers

By Marcel Berlins Legal Correspondent

A government Green Paper proposal to confer "British overseas citizenship" on British subjects who would not qualify for full citizenship is vigorously opposed by Justice, the all-party lawyers' organization, in a report published today.

The Green Paper, which appeared in 1977, had suggested a two-tier system of British nationality: British citizenship for those born in the United Kingdom, or having specified close links with it, and British overseas citizenship, which

would not give the right of abode in Britain. A government White Paper is expected in the summer.

Justice says that the latter status "would not always be transmissible and could lead to statelessness for many children. It would leave the holder with an ambiguous status, the unfortunate casualty of Empire, in a void as regards his national identity, and swept up into a second-class category of citizenship."

"It would leave an undisturbed residue of people around

the world without a definite nationality or right of abode in a particular country—in effect, stateless."

The report recommends that such people should be given a citizenship clearly identifying them with a particular country, for instance, "British citizen (Gibraltar)".

Any change in British nationality law must ensure that no one was left worse off than under the present system, the report says, and that existing racially discriminatory measures and breaches of

international law were removed. The working party claims that the confused state of nationality law, and the fact that it had become tied up with immigration rules, had brought about an adverse effect on race relations here and abroad, and caused hardship to people whose rights had been arbitrarily removed.

It accepts that the status of the Irish under British nationality law is anomalous, but can see no satisfactory way of changing it.

British Nationality, Justice, 35a Chancery Lane, London WC2, E2.

## Little change in use of small print, report says

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The Office of Fair Trading may recommend that it be made a criminal offence for those who provide services to use small print to claim their right to compensation in the event of death or injury caused by negligence.

Mr Gordon Borrie, the Director-General of Fair Trading, said in his annual report published yesterday that the office was examining the extent to which traders were still using terms and notices made void by the Unfair Contract Terms Act, 1977.

Although most retailers no longer display signs such as "No refunds on sale goods", there appeared to have been little change in the use of sweeping exclusion clauses.

Annual Report of the Director General of Fair Trading, 1979 Stationery Office, E4.

## Attack damages door of US Embassy

By Stewart Tendler Crime Reporter

A mysterious but violent attack was made on the United States Embassy in Grosvenor Square, Mayfair, early yesterday morning when one of the main doors was damaged.

At about 1 am residents in the square reported the sound of what they took to be a shot. When the police investigated they discovered a dent about two inches wide in one of the plate glass doors at the front of the embassy.

A search of the area has failed to reveal a spent bullet or a cartridge. There is no report of anyone seeing or hearing a car driving away after the sound of the shot.

The embassy, like many others in London, is normally guarded by officers from the diplomatic protection group and one was patrolling at all times but saw no sign of attackers.

## 'Deep friend' of IRA man denies bomb plot

By Stewart Tendler Crime Reporter

An Irishman who allegedly organized the Balcombe Street bomb IRA gang admitted at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to being a "very deep" friend of Mr Hugh Doherty, one of the terrorists.

Brian Keenan, aged 39, said in a long statement from the dock that he visited Mr Doherty at a house used as a bomb factory in Crouch Hill, Hornsey, London, in November, 1975, the month before the siege; but fingerprint and handwriting evidence linking him with Crouch Hill, another bomb factory in Milton Grove, Stoke Newington, London, and a third at Scarisbrick Drive, Liverpool, was "circumstantial", he said.

Mr Keenan, who was arrested in Belfast last year, denies conspiring between August 15 and December 7, 1975, with the convicted Balcombe Street terrorists, Mr Doherty and Mr Martin O'Connell, Mr Edward Butler and Mr Harry Duggan, to cause explosions likely to endanger life and possessing firearms with intent to endanger life.

He also pleads not guilty to conspiring in Liverpool with Mr Anthony Clarke to cause explosions likely to endanger life between August 15, 1975, and June 1, 1976, and between May 31, 1976, and February 5, 1977.

Eight people, including Ross McWhirter, the writer, died in the bombings and shootings. "I am not guilty of any conspiracy with anyone to cause any explosions anywhere at any time," Mr Keenan said.

He accepted that it was his wallet, with a false driving licence, which was found at Scarisbrick Drive, and he admitted it was his writing on a partly-completed rosewood found at the Liverpool address. The trial was adjourned until today.

## Six years ago, Anneli Ringman had cancer

Anneli was lucky; she's now cured. She was one of the first to receive a new drug, which doctors think could turn out to be our most powerful weapon in the fight against cancer.

The drug is called Interferon. It's still undergoing clinical trials, and it's so difficult to make that scientists are still searching for ways to mass produce it.

But Interferon could transform the treatment, not only of cancer, but of many other diseases.

Find out how, tonight on TV Eye.



**TV EYE: Cancer - the new weapon**

One-hour special at 8.00 p.m. tonight on ITV



## Mr Whitelaw is urged to resist new drinks law

The rise in Britain's young drinkers was highlighted yesterday by a temperance organization, the United Kingdom Alliance, which opposed calls for licensing laws to be updated.

It said that in 10 years the number of youngsters convicted for drunkenness had quadrupled. In a letter to Mr Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, the alliance said: "Alcohol is a dangerous and addictive drug, and if handled at all should be by persons of maturity".

Recent rioting by English football supporters in Italy showed that young people were incapable of handling alcohol. It urged Mr Whitelaw to reject three recommendations made by the National Union of Licensed Victuallers last month.

The call for children of any age to be allowed on any part of licensed premises would increase the number of drinkers at even earlier ages. A reduction in the legal age of drinking to 16 would lead to 14 and 15-year-olds drinking just as 16 and 17-year-olds did at present.

When the drinking age was lowered in the American state of Illinois, arrests for drunken driving by people between the ages of 15 and 19 rose 20 per cent.

The group also opposed an extension of licensing hours. A report from a committee of the Royal College of Psychiatrists had said that if the average person drank more, then the number of people damaging themselves would increase.

## Boycott over packed school lunches

From Our Correspondent Gloucester

School canteen staff in Gloucestershire are to boycott children who take packed lunches rather than paying for a 45p school meal.

They say they will refuse to supervise them, provide them with drinks or clean up after them. The staff, members of the Transport and General Workers' Union and General Municipal Workers' Union, fear their jobs are endangered.

## Comedian recovering

Mr Spike Milligan, aged 62, the comedian, was recovering at home in London yesterday after cutting short his Hong Kong tour because of what he said was exhaustion.

## Government breaks la precedent farmer sa

By John Withrow

The Government is to sell land bought up compulsorily during the Second World War, the original owner, Mr John Smith, a former Conservative MP whose family lived on farmland in Waltham, Berkshire, years.

He has attempted fully to repurchase Government family land was turned into an field. The property used as a civil airfield 1973.

The disclosure followed a decision by Mr Heseltine, Secretary of the Environment, to the disposal of Government property after the war.

George Allen and his original owner, Mr John Smith, a former Conservative MP whose family lived on farmland in Waltham, Berkshire, years.

The publishers cited precedent of Criche Down which established a longer required by a man it should be off original owner at a value.

Mr Heseltine fine to sell them at privately, but the Government has emphasized that an exceptional case the Criche Down applied only to a land.

That, Mr Smith said, his land at White "an open and shut Criche Down".

The Government, which had 175 acres of land, understood that it no longer required it, use it would be of to the family. But said that when the 1973 the Department Environment, per private air company, part of the war, to remain the site.

He has since been back about 80 acres on the condition the solely for agriculture and that he cannot the which would with the neighbour.

"They have bent favour of a private have spent tens of it pounds trying to get if I was not so per quite well off I have got my way", said.

The Property Agency, which is for the site, said would be able to property at a pub. But it would not be privately.

Mr Smith said Criche Down per "been unable to do our backs". He said first restricted to land that would, farmland indefinitely decided to offer it to government department agreeing to sell original owner.

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NEWS

## European governments accused of conspiring to prevent people from flying at fares they can afford

London. The European Commission of the Communities, which is responsible for the common market, has accused governments of Europe of conspiring to prevent people from flying at fares they can afford. The commission said that the airlines of Europe were colluding to keep fares high and to prevent competition from other modes of transport. It said that the airlines were using their collective power to raise fares and to restrict services. The commission said that it was concerned that the airlines were acting in a way that was contrary to the interests of the public. It said that it was going to take action to ensure that the airlines were acting in a way that was in the interests of the public.

## Peace Prize winner fined for outburst at airport

London. Mrs Betty Williams, aged 37, the Nobel Peace Prize winner, was fined £25 after pleading guilty to disorderly behaviour at an airport. She was arrested after making a scene at the airport. She was charged with causing a disturbance. The court found her guilty and fined her £25. She was also ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution.



Mrs Williams arriving for yesterday's hearing

## Bill may lead to cuts in rural bus services

By Michael Bailey, Transport Correspondent. Government policy could mean withdrawal of many bus services of value to the public, Lord Shepherd, chairman of the state-owned National Bus Company (NBC), said yesterday. The company, which runs most of Britain's cross-country bus services, could find its ability to cross-subsidize services on unprofitable rural routes severely diminished. New competition on the profitable routes would arise from the dismantling of licensing restrictions in the Transport Bill passing through Parliament. He gave a warning at a press conference in London that the new legislation could alter the economic balance of operations based on half a century's experience. The licensing system had existed to safeguard a network of services for the public with the minimum of outside support. Local authorities looking to reduce expenditure on bus services which did not pay their way, were likely to receive increased bills as a result of that reduced ability to cross-subsidize, he said. If that support was not forthcoming the NBC would have to economize "where it is most painful to the majority of our passengers". That means the less-used rural and suburban services. The Bill was not all bad, however. For the first time the company was able to plan a network of express services between towns and cities without fearing objections by British Rail and consequent refusals by the licensing authorities. A new network is to be announced in the autumn. The group made a surplus of £6.2m last year, which Lord Shepherd said was a very creditable result after losses of £12m (£4m in lost revenue, £8m in repairing damaged buses) from the disastrous winter of 1978-79. Without that "act of God" the result would have been a record surplus of £17.7m in 1978. There could be another NBC fare rise of about 15 per cent towards the end of the year, he said.

## Hong Kong welcomes route competition

Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Airport Authority has welcomed the prospect of competition for the airport. It said that it was pleased that the airport was now open to competition. It said that it was going to take steps to ensure that the airport was run in a way that was in the interests of the public. It said that it was going to ensure that the airport was run in a way that was efficient and economical. It said that it was going to ensure that the airport was run in a way that was safe and secure.

Laker Airways, the third service authorized by Mr. Norton, must reply for technical approval by the Hong Kong Transport Licensing Authority, which rejected its original application in November. It is assumed that that will be a mere formality. By extending the Civil Aviation Authority's licensing of British Caledonian as British Airways' only rival, the minister undoubtedly will have improved Britain's strained relations with Hong Kong.

## Mercury found in orange

Mercury was found in a Jaffa orange at Dalton-in-Furness, Cumbria, police confirmed yesterday. They appealed to the public to take extreme care and examine fruit by cutting.

## Clevedon Pier to be preserved

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, has refused to allow the demolition of Clevedon Pier, Avon. The pier was an important building warranting preservation, the department said.

## Raped mother in rage, court is told

She agreed she had not shouted or screamed or called for help and admitted that no force had been used and no threats made. She added: "Everything I did was out of pure fear. I was frightened to say anything afterwards for fear of reprisals." She said that when police first arrived at the house she told them everything was all right as she had not seen her husband since the ordeal had started. But when she was allowed to take her children to a neighbour's house she asked the woman to call the police again. Mr Bishop said: "No one can put themselves above the law by joining this or that gang. The prosecution case is that these five men set themselves wholly above the law." The five, all from the Windsor area, have all pleaded not guilty to rape, indecent assault, and burglary with intent to rape. One of the five has also denied a separate charge of attempted rape. The case continues today.

## Trawlers selling cod at a loss in Icelandic glut

From Our Correspondent, Grimsby. Icelandic cod stores are so stocked with cod that trawlers are having to land their catches in this country at a loss. At Grimsby yesterday the Icelandic ship Bylgja was selling cod at £20 a box, £50 less than in January. Her 4,800-stone catch went for £26,000, about half what it would normally fetch. Another ship, the Voraberg, which landed a catch of 9,340 stone average and only £2.83 a stone on the market, with cod prices down to £30 a kit.

## Paroled more life prisoners last year

Prisoners released last year eight had served terms of between 10 and 12 years. Last year was the busiest for the board since the parole scheme was introduced. Of a record 869 eligible prisoners the board considered 338, of whom 236 were recommended for early release on parole. In 1978, 807 prisoners were eligible for parole, 99 opted out and 228 were granted parole. The percentage opting out (12.1) fell to an all-time low. The report also indicates a continuing slight decline in the number of paroled prisoners reported for breaches of licence conditions. Thirty-eight were brought to the board's attention in 1979, compared with 41 in 1978 and 44 in 1977. Parole Board for Scotland, Report for 1979, Commons Paper 614; Stationery Office, £2.

## Contamination found on nuclear flask

From Our Correspondent, Weymouth. Nuclear contamination was discovered at the Winfrith atomic energy research establishment in Dorset earlier this year, a report published yesterday said. The report, by the Government's Health and Safety Executive, said an irradiated fuel element transport flask showed areas of radioactive contamination on its surface at levels above the maximum permitted for transportation. The flask arrived at Winfrith by rail from the advanced gas-cooled reactor at Hinton, Strathclyde, on February 11. It was the second such incident reported; last December a similar case occurred but there was said to be no hazard to persons.

# The subtle art of urban renewal?

Creating the right sort of impact in any form of urban renewal calls for special skills on the part of all concerned, from the conception to the completion of any such scheme. For a construction company especially, the carefully planned rejuvenation of decaying or run-down inner-city areas is always an exciting challenge. In recent years Taylor Woodrow has been involved in a number of urban renewal projects varying in size from 30 acres at London's St. Katharine's Docks, to the restoration and conversion of the original Central Market building in Covent Garden. The heart of Manchester, too, saw a comprehensive addition to its amenities completed by us in 1979. The Arndale Centre, occupying a 13½-acre site, is now the largest enclosed shopping area in Europe.

Manchester apart, it must be said that not all urban renewal is a simple case of replacing the old with the new. At St. Katharine's Docks, near Tower Bridge, great respect was paid to the original basins and buildings. For example, an 18th century brewery, since re-named Dickens Inn, has been carefully preserved and restored by jacking up its timber skeleton and winching it to a new site 100 yards away. These are just some of the many skills employed in successful urban renewal. Perhaps Taylor Woodrow could help solve your particular problem in this, from the human angle, very important field.



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## Public is worried by secrecy on nuclear power, Mr Benn says

The only exclusion from disclosure that should be insisted upon would relate to issues of defence and security, and when it might be demonstrated beyond doubt that it would harm

Unless the existence of such information was known, there could be no contribution from interested outsiders. One response to publication of an exchange of papers on proposals for the pressurized water reactor in Britain was from the German reactor manufacturer, Kraftwerk Union, which on a safety ground had modified that type of system.

## People near cruise missile sites shocked but accept necessity

man of the Molesworth and District Environmental Society which was set up seven years ago to oppose a plan to build a nuclear power station on the

be on employment. The Ministry of Defence has said 50 jobs will be created for local people and that there will be much building work.

Council, said that although the siting would bring 100 new jobs with it, it would also mean that in effect the Greenham Common base was reactivated.

# Unbalanced budget at the Garden

The grant offered to Covent Garden by the Arts Council for 1980-81 is £7,805,000, which includes money for the Royal Ballet and the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet.

## Closer check urged on air pollution from brickworks

That is among the recommendations of a report, published yesterday by the Department of the Environment, on air pollution in the Bedfordshire brickfields.

**Saudi King in Germany:** King Khalid of Saudi Arabia waving to onlookers yesterday as he boarded a Rhine excursion boat at Binger with Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, and Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi Foreign Minister (left). During his state visit, Bonn has offered to provide training for German territory for Saudi Arabia in armed forces. The King's penning ministers have had discuss German leaders on oil, trade, security Europe's Middle East policy, the crisis and support for Third World to maintain their independence.

## Paris murder of Arab scientist revives atomic project rumours

supply 70 kilograms of uranium enriched to 93 per cent to run the larger Tamuz I.

In spite of guarantees to the contrary by Iraq and France,

carried out the raid. In the United States, *The New York Times* suggested that the French Government had blown up the casinos to save itself the

Whether the mu  
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the Iraqi reactor.

## Border blockade blamed on weather and treachery

M. François Guillaume, president of the French farmers' federation, condemned the burning of Spanish vehicles this

artichokes were being dumped on the market at subsidized prices which made it impossible for them to sell French artichokes economically.

## French won disciplined over blackouts

a Neapolitan proper who was driving for ransom for his 20-year-old kidnapped two-month-old son, AP.

## Bonn plan to stem flood of immigrants

West German constitution.—  
Reuter

## Dutch MPs vote for oil embargo on South Africa

which, if passed, would bring the Government down.

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When  
you fly the  
world, stretch  
out and enjoy  
it on  
Pan Am.

**We fly the world  
the way the world wants to fly.**

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EUROPE

# European budget split concessions finance ministers

Wood June 18

Finance ministers of the European Community met here today to begin two long and arduous discussions on the 1980 budget. The 1980 budget rejected by the Council last December. The discussions are regarded as a preliminary to the final decision on the 1980 budget, which will be made by the Council in December.

The budget committee, which is made up of representatives of the 12 member states, is expected to reach a preliminary agreement on the 1980 budget by the end of the month. The budget will be finalised by the Council in December.

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# De Gaulle anniversary marred by strife

From Charles Hargrove Paris, June 18

The anniversary of General de Gaulle's famous appeal on the BBC to continue the armed struggle against the German invader should have been an occasion for the reconciliation of Frenchmen.

Forty years on, the memory of the man who saved the dignity of France in the teeth of military disaster, could have been celebrated in a national act of faith, above historic antagonisms.

But it was not to be. Yesterday's unexpected clash between the Government and the Gaullists has, in spite of the tributes, the special programmes on French television, the traditional commemoration at the Gaullist shrine on the Mont Valerien, and the solemn gathering in the grand amphitheatre of the Sorbonne, cast a cloud of contention and strife—and of undignified electoralism—over this great day.

It seems incredible that M. Alain Peyrefitte, the Gaullist Minister of Justice, could claim that the June 18 appeal "was made by a lone man. But 40 years later, national unanimity exists to celebrate this gesture."

He is right, however, in so far as every political leader and party in France, including the Communists, is anxious to annex part of the whole of the Gaullist heritage and to claim that he is truer to the General's memory than his rivals.



M. Chenevier with Mdm. Fourcade at yesterday's ceremony.

The sad facts are that the incredible clumsiness of M. Jacques Dominati, the junior minister in charge of expatriate Frenchmen, in attending a ceremony last Sunday in which the General's would-be assassins were cheered; capped by President Giscard d'Estaing's insensitivity, two days after the incident, in announcing that he would speak at the Mont Valerien ceremony, have suddenly reopened all the old wounds and brought about a sharp deterioration in relations between the two Government parties.

London ceremony: Three hundred members of the French wartime resistance movement commemorated the anniversary of General de Gaulle's call to arms from his exile in London.

Members of the RAF Escape Society, the Royal British Legion, and M. Jean Sauvagnargues, the French Ambassador, attended the ceremony outside Carlton Gardens, Westminster, wartime headquarters of the Free French forces.

OVERSEAS

# Overthrow of regime in Baghdad target of underground coalition

From Tony Alloway Tehran, June 18

Communist, Kurdish and nationalist opposition groups in Iraq are negotiating the formation of a broad national front to fight for the overthrow of the regime of President Saddam Hussein, according to a senior official of one of the groups.

Dr. Kamal Khoshnaw, who said he was a member of the Politburo of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, the autonomy-seeking Kurdish guerrilla group in Iraq led by Mr. Jalal Talebani, predicted that an official declaration of the front would be made within a month.

It would include the former allies of the Baathist regime, the Iraqi Communist Party. But Dr. Khoshnaw admitted that attempts to include Islamic opposition groups had been unsuccessful.

"We got in touch with them, but there has been no response yet," he said. "The Islamic groups are new and far as the struggle is concerned and there is great secrecy around their operations."

Dr. Khoshnaw, who said he was a former lecturer at Suleymaniya University and was now operating underground in Kurdistan, came to Tehran at the head of a Patriotic Union delegation to the recent international conference studying American interference in Iran. The group has stayed on to establish an official bureau in Tehran.

So far, he said, Iraqi opposition groups had established the "Iraqi National Rally", bringing together the outlawed splinter group of the Baath Party called the "Original Command", the Patriotic Union, two Nasserite groups—the Arab Socialist Movement and Arab Socialist Party—and the National Socialist Congress.

The talks now under way were to bring the Communist Party, the Marxist-Leninist Popular Liberation Army of Iraq, "and others" into the front.

"The Kurds fighting in isolation can only weaken the regime but not overthrow it," Dr. Khoshnaw said. "The objective is to establish a democratic system in Iraq and give autonomy to Iraqi Kurdistan."

He said the groups were now discussing a charter for the front and the establishment of permanent working committees.

"We have discussed every detail of how we are going to rule Iraq after the overthrow of the regime," he added, but he sounded far more optimistic than most knowledgeable diplomatic sources find credible. They say President Saddam Hussein is facing trouble but is still well in control.

Dr. Khoshnaw, however, claimed that widespread discontent among the sizeable ethnic minorities, plus the Shia Muslims in south Iraq who form about 45 per cent of the population. Purges had "corrupted" the military and left it with inexperienced commanders, he said.

"The Baath Party itself has been purged of more than half its previous leadership." Last week in Baghdad, he said, Mr. Mortaza al-Hadihi, Foreign Minister from 1970 to 1974, was executed.

In addition, Dr. Khoshnaw said, Iraq had isolated itself from the "progressive" Arab world in favour of Saudi conservatism, and all the offices of Palestinian organisations, except that of Abu Nidal, had been closed. Iraq, he added, had been responsible for recent assassination attempts against Palestinian leaders.

As a result, he said, the Palestine Liberation Organisation and other Middle East liberation organisations were providing aid to the National Rally, which has its headquarters in Damascus in neighbouring Syria.

Dr. Khoshnaw said the national front would learn from Iran's revolution by emphasising strikes and demonstrations as well as guerrilla fighting.

But he acknowledged that their efforts could not possibly match the speed of the overthrow of the Shah.

"We need time to organise," he said. "We do not want failure which puts us back where we started. Time is better than being adventurous."

The Patriotic Union delegation has had talks with Iranian officials during its visit but Dr. Khoshnaw said they had not asked for any aid. Despite their fundamental opposition to the Iraqi regime, the Iranians are likely to channel any help through Iraq's Islamic groups rather than communist and leftist ones, especially those who talk so loudly about Kurdish autonomy.

# 1 of the EEC refund on fisheries policy

el Hornsby

The legislation to make EEC budget Britain, which has up by the European Commission, will be Community money for the first time now at the level of mission's proposals, looted would form for the return of about £1,580m over two years, will to further scrutiny.

Issues are not excessive serious commitment ministerial level when EEC foreign aid their last meeting the summer recess, not be finally still the autumn.

d with which the is adopted is likely in part on progress new EEC fisheries has been held up years because of assistance that its must be entitled to share of the fish British waters.

ng was issued in g earlier this week 1) Le Theule, the nister in charge of hat France might plementation of the emen if the central ch quotas had not 1 be July 22.

with the decision EC foreign ministers of last month, Brit-eceive part of the

budget refunds as a straight cash reimbursement under a special formula for reducing excess payments into the budget.

This is expected to account for about £300m of the £717m Britain is due to be repaid in 1980 (though the money will not actually become available until 1981).

The rest of the refund will make the form of increased EEC investment in Britain, and it is the detailed legislation of this part of the scheme which is likely to arouse most argument.

The draft regulation drawn up by the Commission specifies road and rail links, telecommunications, transmission of energy, water and sewerage, industrial sites, factories, public housing, urban renewal schemes and the exploitation of coal resources as the types of investment qualifying for Community aid.

Britain would have to submit investment programmes to the Commission for approval and thereafter would have to present an annual report on the progress made.

The refunds could be used to finance up to a maximum of 70 per cent of the cost of each investment project—the rest would have to be met by the Government—and 90 per cent of the Community's contribution would be handed over immediately as an advance payment.

The balance would be paid once the first instalment was exhausted provided the Commission was satisfied that the project in question was proceeding as originally approved.

# es reelection challenged ght-wing general

Shercliff

ie 18

serious challenge to ion of General Ram- as President came in General Antonio ueiro was nominated didate of the ruling alliance. The presi- tions are due in the end of General t-ower term.

t Ennes has not yet whether he will election.

Soares Carneiro to'd inference here today election platform in- defence of the dig- e human being, the the homeland, the of the democratic s the need for social

g himself to be in a "semi-presidential" he emphasized the the Government to er powers.

g Offences Commission ho- ns that he would wish President would be those who wish to

serve the nation and those who wish to use the nation in order to help themselves."

He would have no truck with the pro-Moscow Communist Party, he said, and declared that if he became President he "would not enter into any agreement or pact with that party, whether open or tacit."

In the past few years the Communist Party had been allowed to abuse freedom destabilize democracy, undermine Portugal's foreign policy and impede the country's "adaptation to Europe" socially and economically, and "subtly question our partnership in NATO."

He stated that he was in favour of autonomy for the Azores and Madeira, the island groups strong separatist movements. The limit to such autonomy would be "the unity of the country."

In conclusion he declared that he would wish Portugal to remain in Europe but not just in exchange for material advantages.

# 20's PRICES.

## From £5,490.\*

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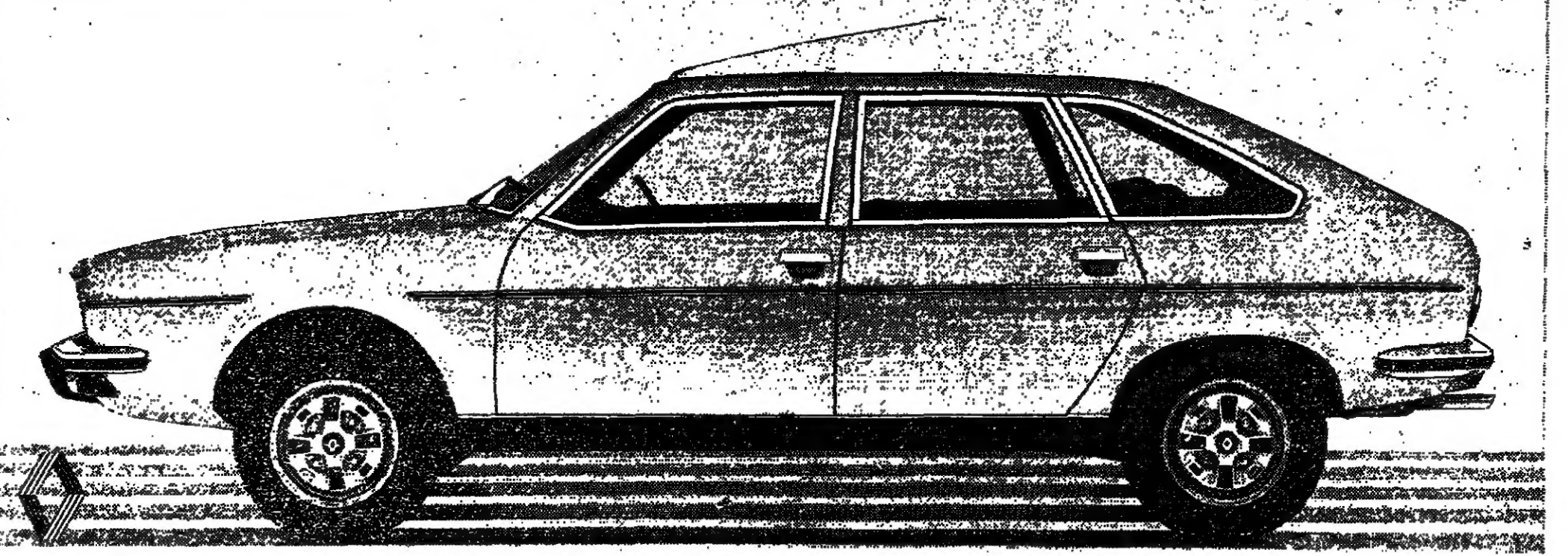
Although the three versions all offer a high level of equipment and performance, the prices start at an amazing £5,490.

Within the range you will find such refinements as power-assisted steering, 5-speed gearbox, electric front windows and centralised door locking, depending which model you choose.

The only way to decide which one you want is to go and take a look round at your nearest Renault dealer.

The Renault 20 TL is available from £5,490, the LS from £5,950 and the TS from £6,668.

# RENAULT 20



\* Prices include VAT, delivery, licence, and first year's road tax. Excludes optional extras. Prices correct at time of going to press. For details of dealer prices, terms and conditions, contact your nearest Renault dealer or Renault Finance. Renault Finance is a subsidiary of Renault Finance Ltd, 100, The Quadrant, London W1A 1AA. Renault Finance is a member of the Renault Group.







RSEAS

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eline Reditt

18 Jong Pil, the leader of the majority Democratic Party, has signed a bill to donate 100 million won to the United Nations to help refugees, according to the official news agency today.

The bill authorizes Mr Kim and eight other members of the cabinet to donate their salaries to the state and has vowed to promote an end of solidarity and re-

men were all taken after the declaration of law on May 17, and did not say if they would officially be the nine accused released from deten-

as closely associated with President Park, he said his niece and nephew were up in 1961.

ounded the Korean Intelligence Agency of the Democratic Party which was the of President Park's 18 years of rule.

me of the "three were expected to indicate in next presidential elections. two are also in the marital law

Young Sam, the New Democratic Party, is under house arrest since May 17, and is expected to support the party out of sympathy for Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the Prime Minister, who died last week.

In recent weeks there have been forecasts of an era of coalition rule after the election. But the latest opinion polls suggest that Mr Ohira's death has turned the floating voter in favour of the Liberal Democrats. They could capture 258 of the 511 seats in the House of Representatives, the lower house, a survey by Kyodo news agency claimed tonight.

Mr Koichi Kishimoto, a political commentator, said today: "The Liberal Democrats have used Mr Ohira's death to evoke a wave of sympathy during the election campaign. Mr Ohira's death has also taken the steam out of the campaign of the opposition camp. They no longer have a target."

Two other opinion polls also indicated that the party would limp back to office with a slight majority.

The Kyodo survey, representing the views of 110,000 voters throughout the country, suggested that the Japan Socialist Party, the country's second biggest political force, would capture an additional eight constituencies and take 113 seats in the lower house.

Other opposition parties, the Communists, the Democratic Socialists and the Komeito, would suffer slight reverses.

Mr Ichiro Miyazawa, a former Foreign Minister who has been tipped as a possible successor to Mr Ohira, hinted today that he would not stand as a candidate for the leadership. Mr Miyazawa said sections of the party were demanding that future leaders should be selected from a younger generation. "But in Japan we base our choice of leaders on the system of seniority," he added.

The candidates for the leadership are considered to be senior members of the party.

Political commentators believe that Mr Miyazawa's statement leaves two candidates in the race for the leadership. They are Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, a former secretary-general of the party, and Mr Toshio Komoto, a former Minister of International Trade and Industry.

Professor Fredrickson, an American professor, has said that two Americans to leave Sri Lanka week after the De- Immigration gave orders to leave the reason was given. The Observer reported that Professor Macy, of the department of studies at the University of Washington, had the predominantly American province where, he said, had visited schools about the need to end discrimination.

ese party worried by us of graduates

them study when they were young, did so abroad or have relatives living in other countries with whom they can apply to be reunited.

Savagery of Tripura highlights tensions caused by immigration

From Trevor Fishlock

Delhi, June 18 The Indian state of Tripura is engulfed in misery today and tension still runs high. Bodies are still being found after last week's explosion of savagery, bringing the total to near 400. Up to 200,000 people are homeless, many of them hiding in terror in the jungles.

For Mrs Gandhi's Government the horrors of Tripura serve to underscore the fragile and tenuous nature of political and community relationships in all seven of the states of the north-east.

There has been violence and disruption in Assam, with students running what amounts to a rebellion. In Manipur there is internecine strife, curfew in the capital and security forces trying to keep order. Elsewhere there is growing tension, insurgency and talk of secession.

And today, Tripura is in a state of shock after hundreds were clubbed, shot and butchered in an orgy of blood-letting. Security forces are still fighting extremist tribal groups. About 1,000 people have been arrested. Meanwhile the homeless need food and shelter and their position could become desperate.

Indian commentators are talking of the danger of outright civil war in parts of the north-east. Whether that is going too far is hard to say. But the growing instability and bitterness there are causing deep anxiety.

The troubles have their roots

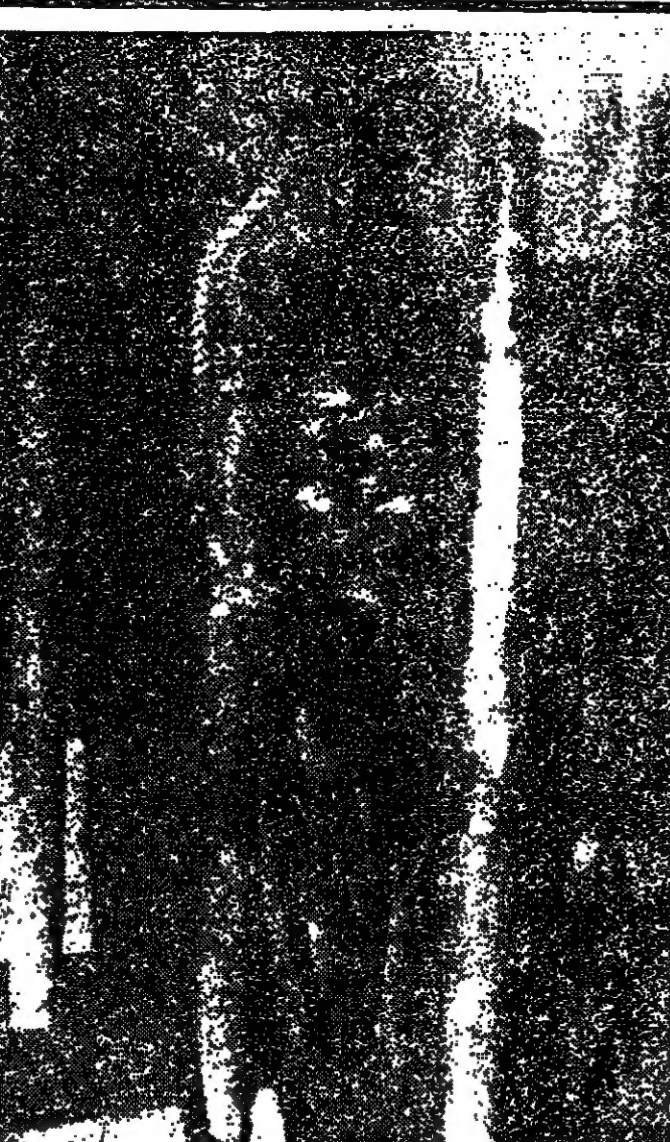
in population growth and migrations on a large scale, in the backwardness of the region and the people's feeling of being neglected by the Government in Delhi. Violence and disturbances, and now massacre, are part of an outpouring of rage and frustration, laced with xenophobia.

In Assam the agitators are demanding the removal of all the settlers from Bangladesh, Nepal and West Bengal who have entered the state since 1951. The Delhi Government, which is moving carefully and refusing to be rushed in the handling of a delicate and potentially dangerous problem, thinks the cut-off date should be 1971 and is still seeking agreement with the leaders of the agitation.

In some parts of Tripura racial feelings are raw. The tribal people feel they have been swamped by Bengali immigrants. In the past 30 years they have become outnumbered and they now represent just over a quarter of the population. Their way of life has changed and they have seen the settlers, in the space of a generation, grow strong and influential.

To some it seemed that they were witnessing their own extinction and resentment seeded an extremist movement.

When the "foreigners out" cry was raised in Assam it was not long before it was taken up by the extremists in Tripura.



A Tripura tribal member, tied to a stair railing by police investigating the massacre in which nearly 400 died.

Kampuchean refugees go home to join families or Khmer Rouge

From Neil Kelly

Taprig, Thailand, June 18

More than 250 Khmer Rouge fighters crossed into Thailand today to greet the first group of their comrades to return to Kampuchea from a Thai refugee camp.

The welcoming guerrillas, many wearing new green Chinese uniforms, left their weapons on the Kampuchean side of the frontier stream before crossing to greet their countrymen and women with smiles and tears.

Some guerrillas had come from a field hospital near by, where more than 60 Khmer Rouge soldiers are being treated for wounds received in recent fighting with the Vietnamese who are only 12 miles away.

Senior officials and military commanders were among those welcoming the 225 people going home. There were several family reunions. The first person across the border was Mrs Sen Yai with her son, who was born in Thailand seven months ago. Her husband, a guerrilla officer, met them and smiled as he saw his son for the first time.

Most of those returning were women and children in search, they said, of lost relatives. Some of the men said they were going back "to kill Vietnamese".

Mr Ungmot An Ser, a farmer, aged 25, said he was going back to join his family. He had fled Thailand after seeing Vietnamese soldiers. Now he was ready to fight if he had to. He hoped to get his ricefields in southern Kampuchea back after the Vietnamese left.

About 1,142 Kampuchean have returned home from two

camps near the Thai border since repatriation began yesterday. Some were reluctant to leave Thailand. Three women said they had not wanted to go because their husbands had stayed at the Sa Kaeo camp. They said their husbands had been made Khmer Rouge "policemen" to force others among the 24,000 people at the camp to return to Kampuchea.

David Watts reports from Sa Kaeo: The first group of returning Kampuchean refugees left the camp here this morning after a night of hard discussion between United Nations refugee authorities and the Thai Government on the controversial return programme.

An official said that the talks ended at 3 am. Representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees found themselves in the embarrassing position of, in effect, cooperating with the return of Khmer Rouge fighters to Kampuchea, with the possibility of renewed fighting.

It has become clear over the past few days that although the repatriation programme from Sa Kaeo is voluntary, Khmer Rouge intimidation in the camp has been such that it is almost impossible to detect those returning because they have been ordered to do so. The UNHCR has lodged a complaint with the Thai authorities over the holding of a political meeting at the camp.

In the absence of an agreement with the Khmer Rouge authorities about the returning refugees or any guarantee that they will not be molested, the refugees set off today for an uncertain future.

Last night a telegram from

Mr Hun Sen, the Kampuchean Foreign Minister, to Mr Paul Hartling, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, demanding that the UNHCR stop cooperating with the repatriation programme was made public. The message said that participation could only destroy the name of the organisation because the programme was a plot by Peking and Washington, aided by Thailand, to put Khmer Rouge and Khmer Rouge fighters into Kampuchea.

"This is an extremely grave act of hostility against Kampuchea and is a flagrant violation of sovereignty by the Thai authorities," the message said.

Interviews conducted at the camp over the past two days indicate that a high percentage of those planning to return to Kampuchea are willing to fight or fulfil any role that Angkor, the mysterious organisation behind the Khmer Rouge, has for them.

Meanwhile, Mr Zia Rizvi, the UNHCR coordinator for Thailand, has angrily rejected the suggestion that the question of the safe return of the refugees should have been discussed during his recent visit to Bangkok. He said that the refugees were the concern of Thailand and Kampuchea.

Mr Rizvi said he hoped that there would be no "dramatically negative response" to the UNHCR's opposition to the repatriation programme had been because of indications that about 170,000 people would return. He thought that the figure would be considerably less than half that.

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## SPORT

## Boxing

## How Dundee sees his man keeping the title

Montreal, June 18.—Fears that Roberto Duran was unfit to challenge American Sugar Ray Leonard for the world boxing council title were dispelled when he underwent an electrocardiogram test. Fight promoter Bob Arum said the Panamanian challenger's heart was checked yesterday after an electrocardiogram taken last Thursday showed he might have a heart murmur. "We had a little problem for a while," Mr. Arum said, "but when he was given a second test he passed with flying colours."

Indeed, toughness is written all over Duran's face. The Panamanian puncher's style is simple—attack and keep constant pressure on his opponent. His sole purpose is to destroy the man in the opposite corner. And Duran has worked longer and harder for this fight than any other in his career.

But Nevada bookmakers have Leonard as a 5-5 favourite to retain his title and keep intact his unbeaten record as a professional. Angelo Dundee, Leonard's veteran manager, agrees with the bookmakers. Mr. Dundee has the utmost respect for Duran's ability, but he thinks Leonard has the tools to handle the Panamanian.

"The worst thing to do is to stay away from Duran," Mr. Dundee said. "I want the champion to hit the guy and not let him hit himself. Sugar Ray is going to do his thing. Somebody said I should have got him a different type of sparring partner. But you can't imitate Duran. I've known him for years. I expect him to start fast and try to take out Ray early. But we'll be there when Duran has never been hit before and Ray will hurt him with hooks."

But it won't be an easy fight for Leonard, Mr. Dundee emphasized. "Everybody says Duran is just a rough tough guy, but he can move. He'll be based against the ropes and suddenly he'll turn southpaw, throwing a right lead and a left hook. He's also great at slipping punches and dodging." Ticket sales for the fight were reported to have reached the \$20,000 mark for the 77,265-capacity Olympic stadium. While the highest—\$200—the lowest—\$20—were all sold a week ago, the medium range of tickets have been moving slowly. Sales of tickets for closed-circuit television locations continued to boom all over the United States and Canada.

It appeared that promoter Bob Arum's original projection of a record \$30 million in gross revenues from all sources may be surpassed. Co-promoters Mr. Arum and Don King sold the live gate to the Olympic stadium in Montreal while retaining closed-circuit and other world-wide television rights.—Reuter.

## Irish add three for Moscow

Ireland will send eight boxers to the Moscow Olympics instead of the five originally announced last week. In a surprise development the Olympic Council of Ireland has brought in the three men who, after being nominated by the Irish Amateur Boxing Association, were omitted last week. They are light flyweight Gerry Flavin (Belmont), lightweight Sean Doyle (Dublin), and light welterweight Mairéad Bruntzen (Benderry). The full provisional Irish Olympic team totaling 45 approved last week and 23 today will come up for ratification by the Olympic Council of Ireland, in Dublin next Monday.

## Castanon to defend

Subject to European Boxing Union approval Spain's Roberto Castanon will defend his European featherweight title against Laurent Grimbault of France at Leon, north of Madrid on June 28. Castanon has defended the title eight times after winning it in 1977.

## Athletics

## Jenkins in high class field at Crystal Palace

David Jenkins, in line for Olympic 400 metres heat for last weekend's record breaking run at Crystal Palace, turns his attention to the sprint at the next big meeting on the London track on Friday week.

Jenkins, who twice lowered the United Kingdom championship record and was in a time of 45.2 seconds, which put him among current Moscow contenders, plans to join a high class field for the Talbot International games sprint.

Alan Wells, Britain's record holder in the 100 and 200 metres, Olympic champion Hasely Crawford and two Americans, Houston McTeer and Harvey Glance, are in the line-up.

## Rugby Union

## Still more casualties as Lions master Junior Springboks

From Richard Stretton Johannesburg, June 18 Junior Springboks 6, Lions 17. The Lions held off a spirited challenge from the Junior Springboks at the Wanderers ground last night and won 17-6. The end of the match was a great deal of ragged play but after a shaky start the Lions showed signs of better organisation in defence. There were two further casualties as the Lions won by a goal, a dropped goal and two tries against a goal. After six minutes Orr, the drop forward, went off with a badly cut leg and three minutes after the interval O'Donnell, the full back, retired with a head wound sustained in a tackle. Orr had a stitches inserted and O'Donnell was taken to hospital with a suspected trapped nerve in his back.

It was a drab first half with the Lions keeping the Junior Springboks at bay. The Junior Springboks, tending to probe with ambitious kicks and occasional line breaks that were quickly stifled. After the interval both teams showed more fluency and handling and it was the Lions backs who showed more skill. The Lions changed ends 6-3 down but they dictated the pattern of play from the start of the second half.

Once again the Lions forwards excelled in the set pieces and scrums but did not more than share the lineouts. It hardly mattered as second phase possession was consistently gained. Squirts, leading the attack from the front in every sense, had an outstanding match and Beattie, too, showed a fierce determination that regained the ball for the Lions. The Junior Springboks had three long range penalty chances as the first half closed but each missed the target.

O'Donnell was hurt as he charged what was the Junior Springboks' best try chance in the second half. Gerber was through by himself but the Irishman tackled him head on and was helped off in agony. Ten minutes had passed when Irvine put the Lions ahead with a well taken try. Woodward, who had come on as a replacement on the left wing, with Irvine moving to full back, set off on a solo run and first Irvine and then O'Donnell carried on the movement and earned a scrum on the line. The Lions heeled with great control and Robbie passed on the short side for Irvine to take on the burst.

There were a series of short lived raids spanning from broken play by the Junior Springboks but the Lions were now tackling like men and set Bradlee with a down first, a piece of bad luck that many saw as a fortuitous bit of hand-capping. Irvine jumped splendidly and successfully felled the Junior Springboks' full back, bringing short to a fence, incurring three faults.

Victory Gascoigne had no luck with either of her two tries. Travelling hit two fences and then, after losing seconds on an offside infringement, recorded the slow time of 52.4.



More are wounded in the South African campaign: O'Donnell (left) and Orr are the latest to fall in action.

lead when they launched a series of attacks near the Lions line and the Junior Springboks were likely to score again but knocked on the final pass.

Only four minutes remained when a reverse pass to Dodge saw the Junior Springboks crash past three men to send Ross in for a try and Woodward converted it to a 10-6 lead. The Junior Springboks had three long range penalty chances as the first half closed but each missed the target.

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## Show jumping

## Ricketts sets the pace with clear round

By Keith Mackinnon. Not all the horses of the famous show jumping circuit took the high road to the Royal Highland Show, where the show jumping competition was held. Ricketts, Vicky Gascoigne and Jean Germany, Nor indeed, by the first round playing several other English "jumping" personalities in the final. Ricketts, Vicky Gascoigne, Stephen Hadley and Richard Summer.

The 10 qualifiers were led, in more senses than one, by Ricketts and Vicky Gascoigne, who, in the first, a piece of bad luck that many saw as a fortuitous bit of hand-capping. Irvine jumped splendidly and successfully felled the Junior Springboks' full back, bringing short to a fence, incurring three faults.

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Ricketts on Coral Nice "Easy jumped in a style justifying the name to set the pace with a down round in 50.9 sec. Much was expected of the experienced Fletcher on the Irish horse, Franchin, which is Gaelic, the Junior Springboks' full back, bringing short to a fence, incurring three faults.

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## Yorkshiremen have a Highland fling

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris. Peter Richardson, one of the remarkable young Yorkshiremen who are making a significant impact on show jumping, won the Royal Highland Show at Edinburgh yesterday on Folly Hill.

Two years ago, unknown outside his native county, Richardson came to the attention of the show jumping world when he rode Folly Hill to win the national hunter championship. Richardson, who is now a professional, has been a regular winner of the Yorkshire Bank championship.

Not untypically, she cast her verdict in favour of the category of "young stock, and contrary to general usage, was invited to assess the various local champions who had been selected for the competition.

Mr. Hugh Gifford, Master of the Yorkshire Bank, came north to judge the riding, young stock, and contrary to general usage, was invited to assess the various local champions who had been selected for the competition.

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## ENTERTAINMENTS

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Useful lists







PARLIAMENT, June 18, 1980

# PLO must be brought into Middle East talks

House of Commons  
The Palestine Liberation Organization should be brought into the Middle East peace negotiations, Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Ferry, said at a debate on the subject.

Although the Government did not recognize the PLO, he added, it was not always agreed with it on a sensible way of proceeding. What was agreed was that the PLO represented a large part of the Palestinian people.

The objective of the nine EEC countries was to reconcile Israel's legitimate security concerns with the political rights of the Palestinians.

Mr Frank Molyneux (Sheffield, Healey, Lab) had asked whether any new initiative was being taken by the United Kingdom to work with other Western European states to help solve the problems of the Middle East.

Sir Ian Gilmour (Aberdeen, C)—The Nile will form their future action in the light of the contacts with the parties concerned called for in the statement of the European Council on the Middle East in June 1978.

Mr Molyneux—the forthright statement from Venice in favour of self-determination for the Palestinian people is welcome and long overdue.

So long as Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza continue to be treated in an insulting and humiliating way by the Israeli colonial administration, then the prospect of conflict becomes closer and closer.

Sir Ian Gilmour—I am sure, as the Prime Minister pointed out, there must be general agreement of the two principles—security for Israel and recognition of the legitimate rights of Palestinians.

There has been a serious situation indeed on the West Bank since the last few weeks. This has not only concerned us here, it has caused considerable concern in the Knesset. It is a matter of great gravity.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lynton, C)—Has he noticed how frequently denial of the legitimate rights of indigenous populations in Zimbabwe, South Africa and Palestine seem to equate nationalism with terrorism?

It is obvious there will never be a complete settlement in the Middle East until the PLO is involved in direct negotiations.

Will be, therefore, in the light of the European declaration, use his best endeavours to bring together without preconditions both parties so we can try to make positive progress towards the inevitable settlement most British people would like to see?

Sir Ian Gilmour—I agree that security is not and cannot be a solution to this problem. We all entirely condemn terrorism from wherever it comes. This problem can only be solved by negotiation and agreement.

Before we get as far as Mr Adley is seeking, the reconnaissance proposed by the European Council is a worthwhile idea. It is fundamental to all the parties concerned so we can clarify all the issues.

Dr Maurice Miller (East Kilbride, Lab)—Does he agree with Lord Howe that the European Commission or EEC supports any initiative with the PLO, the PLO must remain in the PLO team or the destruction of the state of Israel.

Sir Ian Gilmour—We have many times said we have no intention of recognizing the PLO. There will be no negotiations after this reconnaissance unless the PLO recognizes Israel's right to exist.

Mr Mark Lennan-Boyd (Morecambe and Lunesdale, C)—It is of the greatest importance that there should be a reconciliation of the two principles. It is necessary to an effective peace process. It is necessary to a negotiated settlement. We need compromise by both sides.

Mr David Watkins (Consett, Lab)—The fundamental cause of the whole conflict is the injustice inflicted upon the Palestinian people. It is essential they should be brought into discussions and negotiations. Is not the PLO the only possible body representative of the Palestinian people?

Sir Ian Gilmour—It has long been clear to virtually everybody that there can be no comprehensive settlement in the Middle East without the involvement of the Palestinian people. It is fundamental to all the parties concerned so we can clarify all the issues.

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It is not that they are not conscious that there is a real problem and injustice being inflicted on many people in the West Bank but European countries, with their massive dependence on oil, are in the approaches that they make. (Pronounced.)

Sir Ian Gilmour—Nearly everything he said is untrue. The idea that because western Europe is dependent on oil it is unable to talk to people because they do not always agree with them is not a sensible way of carrying on.

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## Rejecting highest bidder for shares in Ferranti will not guarantee firm's independence

State for Industry (Leeds North East C) moved an amendment to this House recognizing the signal achievements of the work force, technicians and management of Ferranti Limited in restoring the company to prosperity.

Mr Siskin (Southwark, Dulwich, Lab) moved an Opposition motion recognizing the signal achievements of the work force, technicians and management of Ferranti Limited since it had been rescued from insolvency by the Labour Government.

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## EEC rebate expected early next year

It was impossible to say at this stage by how much the public sector borrowing requirement would be reduced as a result of the Brussels agreement on the United Kingdom's contribution to the EEC budget, Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said.

Mr Jack Straw (Blackburn, Lab) had asked how much of the rebate on the United Kingdom contribution for 1980 would be paid in cash and when.

Mr Lawson (Babyl, C) said the payments would be in cash. The precise timing of the payments (the rebate) remains to be decided but we expect the bulk of the money due in respect of a particular calendar year to be paid in the corresponding United Kingdom financial year.

He added later that it was true part of the refund would be paid by means of Community assistance for agreed domestic expenditure but this was concerned to help finance programmes rather than specific projects.

There was no such thing as a Community 1981-82 budget; their financial years was the calendar year. The money would come in the 1981 budget but the understanding was that it would be in the first quarter of 1981.

Therefore (the) we shall get the bulk of the money within the current financial year. Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on the subject of economic affairs (Leeds, East, Lab)—The Prime Minister's promise to cut interest rates because of the cut in the PSBR was based on a gross misunderstanding.

The minister has admitted that a good deal of the money will not come in as a reduction of the PSBR but the financing of programmes. Can he say by how much we can expect the public sector borrowing requirement to be reduced this fiscal year as a result of the agreement reached by the Prime Minister?

Mr Lawson—The Prime Minister has made it clear that this money will be applied to reducing the PSBR. It is not customary to publish any interim figures for the PSBR after the Budget time. He Healey—By how much can we expect this year's PSBR to be reduced as a result of the agreement reached by the Prime Minister?

Mr Lawson—Mr Healey referred to interest rates. The point the Prime Minister was making was that this would be applied to the PSBR: by keeping it down it will exert downward pressure on interest rates. Mr Healey made when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr Healey—The minister is dodging and weaving. I asked him a specific question. Why is he frightened to tell the House that the reduction of the PSBR this year will be far less, as a result of this agreement, than the interest estimate for next year's PSBR, which was £700m?

Mr Lawson—It is impossible to say at this stage by how much the PSBR will be reduced. (Labour interruptions.)

## Fishing agreement not linked to budget issue

Fisheries ministers of the European Community have agreed to continue with the present fishing arrangements, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, made clear in a statement.

He said that at the Fisheries Council meeting in Luxembourg on Monday it was agreed that there would be no change to the present arrangements for the fishing of the 13 fish of the interim decision on internal fishing arrangements which require member states to control fishing by their vessels.

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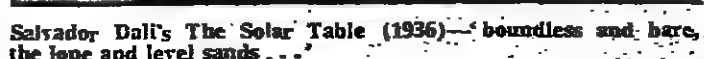
# The changes that would revitalize Labour's system

unemployment, in human terms the impact is almost unimaginable though some measure of it can be glimpsed in the way whole families will be cut out of work. Martin Carrington's wife, brother-in-law, and three sons all work in the plant; his daughter works at BSC Lakenby, and he has fit-

city of 1,000,000  
year in steel billet  
product, and said that  
would save the com-  
munity a year. Today  
he's campaigning to  
work will challenge  
noting leaked confi-  
dences from BSC's own  
showing that the

The plant is also known for its quality and flexibility. The miller mill is highly versatile: small and large orders of differing steels can be switched in and out quickly, and from talking to Consert's customers.

A good cure for over-estimating the shalfl but worthless is to put it alongside the undoubtedly valuable, particularly when we understand what makes the latter what it is. Comparisons are odious, no doubt, but in Delf's case they are illuminating. That emptiness, for in-



The comparison with Lowry is too obvious: the two artists cry out in such much closer tones with Max Ernst. Now Ernst is an interesting minor figure in Surrealism; certainly he never had the largeness of Dalí's imagination. But in his work, unlike

rebelde, ever 330 think, powerless, never actually be the skill is quite sufficient to ensure that, at least, one who has seen it will be glad of Dali's work will need to see another, and one who has seen it will not think seeing even this one unnecessary. But it is no means Rodin's masterpiece, but it is alive, and it has lingered long before it is on way out of the Tate, and much better in consequence.

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Redundancy would cost several payments would cost about \$12 million, and \$30 million in capital investment would be written off. In addition they calculated that about \$80 million would be needed in new investment to bring industry to the area and keep unemployment down to its already unacceptably high level.

Although, Special Development Area status in the previous four years has resulted in a net loss of just 35 manufacturing jobs a year to an area that already has almost 4,000 unemployed, and more than 40 unemployed for every registered vacancy, recent months have seen an improvement, with employers who should provide 800 to 1,000 jobs over the next two to three years taking up advance factories.

The district council is eager to sell Consett's advantages to any businessman who can be tempted to make the trip, stressing local facilities that include two sports centres,

dramatic groups. There signs of confidence in the \$850,000 bus station and million private shopping development are rising, in town.

Mr. Terence Hodgson, chairman of the Wearside District Council, says: "The closure cannot be regarded anything but a catastrophe for the district. But provided we get the right sort of help in right amounts, there is no reason why this close community with a tremendous industrial relations record and reputation for hard work should not come through this. The danger is getting the industry come here and see."

Whatever happens, Hodgson says one thing is certain. With unemployment in the North-East already more than one in ten, Consett is an island of unemployment in sea of unemployment.

If the plant closes now, will run away from us. There's nowhere to run to."

**Nicholas Timmi**

## FORD PERSONAL EXPORT

## The real Traven?

North-west region, tried to backpacked, saying that it was a personality contest, a fancy dress contest, a mere joke, anything but a body competition. But they fooled nobody. A body contest it was, and it took place at the famous Caravak, where, after the British climbers left money for stamps at Caravak, the office in Sikkim

What promises to be a keenly hooded satire on the present patriarchal reign in Downing Street opens at the Theatre Royal in Stratford, east London, this weekend, with all the members of the Cabinet being played by women. A joint production with the Royal Court, it has already run into difficulties.

What promises to be a keenly boned satire on the present patriarchal reign—in Downing Street opens at the Theatre Royal in Stratford, east London, this weekend, with all the members of the Cabinet being played by women. A joint production with the Royal Court, it has already run into difficulties.

Yesterday Judge Hall visited with a magnificent array of legal charges who was intending to apply for bail until he saw who was sitting on the bench. The same judge hailed him for their near-

It is original title was *Dutch* *Tin Dieck*, which had to be dropped because of the deep offence it engendered, not

## Alan Hamilto





New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

# WAYS TO HELP AFGHANISTAN

eventual fate of Afghanistan be decided principally in Afghanistan itself. If the Russians decide to withdraw, the Islamic Conference will be able to make it easier to offer some kind of diplomatic lifeline. But the Islamic itself will not be able to do this because the cost of remaining in Afghanistan is high enough to outweigh the inevitable loss of a withdrawal, how-camouflaged, will bring the chances that that point be reached look better now they did a month or two that is almost entirely to the heroic efforts of Afghan people themselves. A series of recent reports from Afghanistan, including our Middle East correspondent's, make it clear that the war is spreading to larger groups of the population and forcing the Russians in more and more.

It is highly unlikely that the Russians are yet anywhere giving up. The war is certainly going to escalate further. More and more Russians are going to be sent against the mujahidin, they are going to need weapons they fear most at the moment is the heavily armed Soviet helicopter gun-which can pursue them up

into their mountain hideouts, flying low enough to fire at them with reasonable accuracy, while its armour protects it from small-arms fire. Against this, heat-seeking surface-to-air missiles can be used, but are relatively easy to deflect by attaching decoy devices to the tail. Probably the most effective, though relatively cumbersome, counter-weapon is the 12.5 or 12.7mm heavy machine-gun, especially if it can be fired from above at a helicopter swooping into a valley. Some of these are relatively easy for the mujahidin to come by, by detaching them from the Soviet-made tanks which they put out of action. But they could certainly do with more.

China would be in a position to supply them. So would America or Israel, from stocks captured in Vietnam and in Israel. So would quite a few Arab countries. It is probably better to supply Soviet-made models, partly because ammunition for them would be more easily available locally, partly because they will be harder for the Russians to identify positively as coming from outside sources.

The main difficulty is getting them there. In practice this can only be done through Pakistan or Iran. The Russians will be well aware of this and the more the war escalates the more they will be tempted, as occupying

powers always have been, to try to strike at the supply lines across the frontier. Reluctance to alienate revolutionary Iran, or to further damage their already weak position in the Muslim world, may hold them back for a time but probably not for ever. If the pattern of previous guerrilla wars is anything to go by, part of the price in human lives and suffering for an eventual Afghan victory will be paid by the neighbouring countries.

Before we can urge them to accept that price, we should show that we are prepared to accept sacrifices ourselves, by forgoing some of the advantages of Soviet trade. At very least we should stop giving government-subsidized credit to Soviet importers. It is perhaps not generally realized that the Soviet Union is still able to buy goods on credit from OECD countries at a "consensus rate" of 8 1/2 per cent. This compares to a commercial rate for three-month money of 10 per cent in Germany, 12 1/2 per cent in France and 16 1/2 per cent in Britain. In short, "consensus" is a euphemism for subsidy. It is a moot point at that rate whether we are actually selling goods to the Soviet Union or giving them away. So long as the Soviet aggression continues in Afghanistan, subsidizing credits are an insult to the bravery of the Afghan people.

# THE BOYLE COMMITTEE NOW REDUNDANT?

next report of the Boyle Committee on top salaries in the public sector is not due to be published before the end of the year. It is already clear, however, that it is causing the uneasiness of a major political issue. On the one hand the Government has shown itself reticent to the notion that "forces" should be paid to apply as much as possible to the public sector as to the private, in order to make it more attractive to come to work.

On the other hand the Government has come somewhat reluctantly to the conclusion that it is a fairer wages and salaries policy in the public sector, largely where it is itself the employer. It has learned the hard way that it is not to allow the operations of the public sector of the economy to be run on a "non-market" basis, while allowing the provision of public services to be run on a "market" basis.

The Boyle Committee has been to draw the maximum attention to a dramatic percentage figure for proposed salary increases for 1980-81, namely 10.5 per cent. This is a very small group of senior and distinguished people, whose only common condition is that they are paid by the state. Since the way in which the Boyle Committee has interpreted its terms of reference has led it to make recommendations of levels of salary increases that are politically unacceptable to governments, the system is in all respects most unsatisfactory. The maximum of 10.5 per cent, while at the same time the anomalies and inequities that result from the Government's consequent rejecting, or delaying, or phasing the Boyle recommendations become increasingly serious.

The Government has not helped its case by the manner and terms of the appointment

of the next chairman of the British Steel Corporation. The episode provided legitimate ammunition for those who argue that the chairman of nationalized industries are underpaid in terms of the entrepreneurial responsibility that they should be required to carry. The time has come for the Government to accept that the system of the Boyle Committee is the fault. It should be bold and move directly to a new basis of salary settlement.

The main element of such a new system should be that each group of top salary earners should be treated separately. There is no reason why a Field Marshal, a nationalized industry chairman, a judge and a member of parliament should have their salaries set on the same basic principles each time and many reasons why they should not.

The Government should break out of this strait-jacket. Where general factors, including not least the need for a supply of suitable candidates, argues in favour of a substantial increase, the Government should have the courage of its convictions and raise the salaries concerned by the appropriate amount. Where such general factors do not produce a strong argument, in present circumstances the Government should equally have the courage to make salary increases to its top employees that are if necessary below the rate of inflation over the past year. If the Government does not break out of this way it will find itself drawn inexorably into a formal incomes policy for the whole of the public sector and then for the economy as a whole. Such can scarcely be its intention.

# E BASIC PROBLEMS OF BANGLADESH

Bangladesh was born out of intervention and Pakistani intervention to keep together a country that were divided by everything but the fact that it was deemed to have the country into being. The emergence of Bangladesh as a political and a liberation. For a short time Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was cheer-leader of an ill-ill-enthusiasm there was a political way out for a Bangladesh that could not sense of its cruel statistics. Land, people and food not match needs, even the constant intrusion of a disaster. After Sheikh's assassination in 1975 the country desperately needed more efficient administration and a proper of inescapable economic des.

And large President Ziaur Rahman has led the country from false hopes and point-blank. In doing so he has a national following such as no other military leader in Asia has achieved. He has a government party and without the evidence of force to back him such

as still hangs around his name as in Pakistan or President Suharto in Indonesia. Nor does he go in for the socialist theorizing that has bampared General Ne Win in Burma or the Islamic intolerance that has lost support for General Zia in Pakistan. If Bangladesh is going to save itself by its exertions it has more prospect of doing so while President Zia rules. For that reason alone he deserves such assistance and advice as he seeks in his present visit to Britain.

Nevertheless, as he has certainly been told in his discussions in the past few days, there is no way out but self-help for a country facing Bangladesh's problems. Where the basic problems are food production and control of population no amount of economic aid from outside can transform the society. That must be done from within. President Zia is certainly doing this with his programme to galvanize village life and concentrate the minds of all the country's 88 million people on the immediate objectives. Increasing food production, reducing illiteracy, spreading birth control on the face of it, should meet crying need. But the divisions between landlord and landless or the traditions of a corrupt bureaucracy all too often divert effort

that is generated from above. In five years some progress has been made but for some time Bangladesh is likely to remain a case for international charity in food supplies.

President Ziaur Rahman has also shown his prudence and diplomatic skill in relations with India. Mrs Gandhi has not forgotten her role in the creation of Bangladesh nor the subservience to Indian feelings that Shaikh Mujib manifested. Her return to power in India in January threatened to restore the somewhat high-handed attitude to this neighbour that had characterized her government in the past. It is still there in matters such as the Farakka barrage and the Ganges waters where the claims of Bangladesh are not always fairly balanced against Indian needs. Against this must be set the currently acute problem of Bengali movement into India's eastern frontier states such as Assam and Tripura. Both countries must see this as part of their shared and continuous task of making life possible for peasants whose whole lives are lived in the face of hunger and suffering. Fortunately Mrs Gandhi's handling of the troubles in Assam shows that she does not want to dramatize a very difficult issue that is essentially a practical one.

apies boycott

Professor C. T. Sandford and Sandford

Life-long Methodists we were to read the account of your affairs. Corroborated by the International Committee of the Division of the Methodist Conference that support for British participation in the Olympic Games is a church policy. The committee, we uphold the athletes to make their decisions on whether or not to go, but we wholly dissent

from the committee's view that the Games in Moscow should be preserved as a potential instrument for world peace. We believe a boycott would be more likely to further peace.

Irrespective of the merits of the argument, however, we deplore the attempt of the committee to make this issue, on which Methodists, as other Christians, are divided, one of church policy. The church should not violate its deeply-held conviction of its should make members by claiming to speak for them all. Like the athletes the individual church member should be allowed

# Criminal law reform plan

From Mr Francis Bennion

Sir, Your report (14 June) of the statement by a Home Office minister that a new Act would be passed repealing the "sus" law is a welcome one. The Minister pointed out that the present law against attempted theft is not a good one. It is a pity that the Minister did not say that the "sus" law is a bad one. It is a pity that the Minister did not say that the "sus" law is a bad one. It is a pity that the Minister did not say that the "sus" law is a bad one.

Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS BENNION,

21 St Aubyns, London, SE1.

June 15.

# Private school fees

From the Headmaster of Latymer Upper School

Sir, It is not the Master of Wellington College (June 12) who is wrong. It is not the Master of Wellington College (June 12) who is wrong. It is not the Master of Wellington College (June 12) who is wrong. It is not the Master of Wellington College (June 12) who is wrong.

Yours faithfully,

M. L. R. ISAAC,

Latymer Upper School, W6.

June 19.

# Sale of Persian MS

From Professor Sir Cyril Phillips

Sir, On behalf of the Royal Asiatic Society I wish to reply to the question raised by Dr. G. W. H. Jones (June 12) about the decision of the society to sell the manuscript of the Rashid al-Din manuscript. I need scarcely emphasize that our long-established and hard-earned reputation for the sale of manuscripts is not to be sacrificed to a short-term gain.

Yours faithfully,

CYRIL PHILLIPS, President,

Royal Asiatic Society,

55 Queen Anne Street, W1.

June 15.

# Test for monetarism

From Lord Boothby

Sir, At last Lord Kaldor (June 17) brings his powerful support to those of us who have for long been preaching that a system of credit-money (consisting largely of instant claims on non-existent cash) is the root cause of the world inflation which now besets us, by advising that unless you have money some real value, central banks, individually or jointly, cannot exercise any direct control over its creation.

How do you do this? For reasons which you have already been good enough to publish (March 2), I prefer gold to Lord Kaldor's brick or Professor Hayek's "bundle of commodities". But unless and until it is done internationally, the problem of inflation will not be solved. So long as money remains paper, in one form or another, throughout the world, the only way to limit the money supply is by sporadic indirect attempts on the part of governments to influence the factors which determine the demand for it, often at great cost in human misery.

Yours obedient servant,

BOOTHBY,

House of Lords, SW1.

June 17.

# Confrontation in the New Hebrides

From Mr R. A. S. Forster

Sir, As a recently retired administrative officer in that unhappy group of islands, I hope you will allow me a few comments in your newspaper on the current situation in the New Hebrides.

Faced with an overwhelming Anglophone majority of islanders, but with significant settlers' interests and economic dominance, the French Government in the past few years has sought actively to strike a political balance in order to lessen the dominance of the Vanuatu Party, and even to seek a majority in the local Assembly over the French. But this policy of internal self-government was belatedly introduced in 1975, they actively encouraged the New-Gravel movement on the island to the extent that the movement allied itself to French settler groups to form a united political party in fierce uncompromising opposition to the Vanuatu Party. This must have seemed quite a logical move, for the French, as originally, the New-Gravel movement sought to restore largely French alienated land to the New Hebridean people. Even today New-Gravel and the French Government must seem united in their purpose.

The first Representative Assembly elections were contested in 1975, based on an extraordinary zerrwunden constitution agreed by Britain and France. This constitution virtually ensured that a vote was cast by a known majority of about 65-70 per cent of the electorate would be translated into a minority representation on the Assembly. Apparently French inspired but agreed to by a supine British Government, the result of the election was the best that the joint administration could produce at the time.

These two historical occurrences undoubtedly set the trend for the present unrest in the group, and it is a great pity that France, by far the more politically astute of the two Condominium partners, should have allowed herself so misguidedly to become involved in New Hebridean internal affairs in an attempt to defend her own national interests. As a Francophile myself I have

# Changes in liturgy

From the Principal of St Hugh's College

Sir, The result of the Gallup Poll organized by Professor David Martin (report, June 12) is encouraging to those who believe that the arguments in favour of experimental services and the public use of the New English Bible are based on a misunderstanding of the religious instincts of practising and nominal members of the Church, and of young believers. Statistical surveys can only be supporting evidence; this is strong support indeed. Since the letter from me and other signatories which you published on November 14, 1979, was attacked on the grounds of an intellectual elitism out of touch with ordinary beliefs and more concerned for culture than for faith, I am glad to see that the poll report gives me a refutation of that assumption.

The statistics indicate that a large majority of those calling themselves "Church of England" prefer the traditional version of the Lord's Prayer and the Prayer Book liturgy service. In my original letter I suggested that those who were not members of the Church should remain traditional. The majority of nominal Christians do, indeed, share that view. However, the statistics also show that the majority of those who are not members of the Church are more concerned for culture than for faith, and more concerned for culture than for faith, and more concerned for culture than for faith.

# Reform of the CAP

From Mr S. A. Gourlay

Sir, Two leaders in the past three days (June 9 and 11) and reports of several major speeches indicate that the pressure for reform of the common agricultural policy, quite rightly, fast increasing. The implementation of your leader of June 9 is that larger farmers are crying a lot of fat which could be cut. It is a pity that the CAP is not being reformed. It is a pity that the CAP is not being reformed. It is a pity that the CAP is not being reformed.

Yours faithfully,

S. A. GOURLAY,

111 House Farm,

Knightsbridge,

London, W8.

June 11.

# Detained in Russia

From Miss Iris Murdoch and others

Sir, June 21 is the second anniversary of the arrest of the Soviet Jewish women. On that day she was sentenced to four years' internal exile for "falsely hooliganism" under Clause 206/2 of the Soviet Criminal Code, simply because she had been married to a Jew. She is now living in a small village, Kirovskoye, in the Siberian region of Tomsk and is the only woman among a group of exiles, most of them ordinary criminals.

Ira Nudel first applied for an exit visa to go to Israel in 1971. Her application was refused, and since then she has been subjected to continual harassment and relentless persecution. Despite this, she devoted all her time during the seven years before her trial to helping prisoners of conscience in Soviet

# Brick pollution in Bedfordshire

From Lord Tavistock

Sir, Bedfordshire is the centre of the world's brickmaking industry and those of us who live in Bedfordshire are proud of it. Furthermore, the London Brick Company has created valuable employment with this industry.

I believe it is time for the country as a whole to be made aware of the ecological and environmental crime that it about to be perpetrated in the name of industrial progress with insufficient regard for the health of the population, the well-being of livestock and crops or, for that matter, Britain's signed agreement to participate fully in the abolition of aerial pollution in Europe.

New brickworks are built once in a lifetime and the London Brick Company are now planning to do just this. The Bedfordshire community has learned to live with the foul stench (which so many people drift in on the M1 around Exit 13 do notice) and have, up to now, considered as inevitable the obvious pollution to livestock and the countryside: now there is an opportunity to act responsibly to ensure the safety of the next generation.

The London Brick Company is planning to build new chimneys 450 feet tall which will spread their pollutants over a far wider area of Britain and probably Europe too.

Brick kilns can be filtered: the capital cost is high, but equally London Brick Company is particularly fortunate in that their clay is self-combustible thus enabling the production of cheap bricks with high profit margins. Those of us endeavouring to persuade the Secretary of State for the Environment to call in the London Brick Company's planning application are not in any way against the further development of brickmaking in our country: the very opposite—but not at any price!

We do not believe that filtration would have a significant effect on house prices, nor would it affect employment, even though we do recognise that it would lead to an increase in the price of bricks.

Too few facts are available here on the true effect of fluorides and sulphur dioxide emissions on human beings, animals and plants. Those that have been released mostly emanate from the London Brick Company. Before a new generation of brickworks is built, it is not the responsibility of the Secretary of State for the Environment to be certain that what is planned for Bedfordshire is not against the national interest? The country council is clearly divided. The Government should act—hold a public enquiry when all the facts should be ventilated to satisfy the people that steps are being taken to reduce rather than disperse aerial pollution in Britain and Europe.

Yours faithfully,

TAVISTOCK,

Whorlton Abbey,

Whorlton,

Bedfordshire.

June 13.

# Man and nature

From the President of the Landscape Institute

Sir, Writing on June 13 Dr A. S. Thomas pointed out that there is constant change in the balance of natural forces: he described the connection between social factors and the nurture of forests in central Africa.

The same is true in the British Isles, where the beauty of our rural landscape was developed by the attentiveness of successive generations of farmers and by the bold planning policies of the great landed estates. But I wonder whether Dr Thomas is right to imply that there is a social change in the landscape? Human ideas about society develop just as surely as other natural phenomena.

It would perhaps be better to promote the ideal of creating fine landscapes for the future in response to an understanding that change is the natural order of the world. Sometimes this may best be attained by conserving areas as they are by safeguarding the social conditions which have created them. Often new social ideas can be a stimulus to the imagination, leading to new landscapes. In either case the landscape will be both beautiful and productive in the future only if we now make this aim a high priority informing all aspects of policy.

Yours faithfully,

HAL MOGGIDGE,

The Landscape Institute,

12 Carlton House Terrace, SW1.

June 17.

# The wages of crime

From Mr D. E. Culver

Sir, The issue raised in the "Operation Jubilee" case is, as you imply in your leader (June 13) not new. Some years ago I was concerned with a broadly similar case, which was resolved by a magistrates' court simply on the basis that the law must not be used to operate against the public interest.

For be it from me to suggest that North London magistrates are sounder in law than the House of Lords, but it does seem that in the more recent case the maxim, *salus non habet dominum*, was ignored.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID CULVER,

66 Eltham Park Gardens, SE9.

June 13.

# Below the belt

From Mr Lionel Alexander

Sir, In about July 1943 I was issued with braces to support my RAF trousers. They are made of stout webbing with leather laces and buttons. They have lasted well. I am still wearing them (though not the same trousers).

Sir Robert Lusty (June 12) might try the surplus stores, in the hope that the lack of built-in redundancy in these warlike articles means that they are still available.

Yours faithfully,

LIONEL ALEXANDER,

Woodhurst,

Pear Tree Lane,

Shorne,

Kent.

June 12.



# The Peugeot 505



## Executive Car of the Year

"The new car that offers excellent handling and power steering as well as an outstanding ride to complement its very respectable performance."

"We found it hard to fault."

### "What the other experts said"

"With the 505, Peugeot have achieved their aim to produce a car that has the excellent ride, good noise suppression and comfort of a limousine, but that has the sporty appeal of cars from a marque such as BMW."

*What Car?, November 1979*

"TI/STI with new Douvrin engine is the definitive 2.0 litre four-door saloon."

*Car Magazine, December 1979*

"Quite simply, the 505 is an excellent motorcar... good at most things, excellent at some, and poor at none."

*Motor, November 1979*

"The 505 is a sensible thoroughly developed executive car..."

"The new 505 has beaten some impressive rivals to take its class."

*What Car? magazine April 1980*

"It is, above all, a well-balanced car: quiet, well-sprung and pleasant to handle."

*Sunday Telegraph, December 1979*

"Ride and handling of the 505 was impressive. Towcar of the Year 1980, the Peugeot 505 SR."

*Caravan, December 1979*

"As always in a Peugeot, the ride quality is superb."

*Financial Times, December 1979*

"The 505's main appeal is that it is a particularly well balanced all-rounder, notable for its quietness and comfort."

*Daily Telegraph, November 1979*



505 GR Dashboard

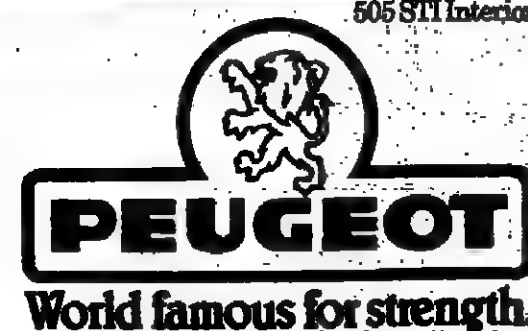


505 STI Interior

Peugeot 505 TI wins German Golden Steering Wheel Award. This is the first time a non-German car has won this accolade, sponsored by the Springer Group, publisher of Europe's largest Sunday newspaper.

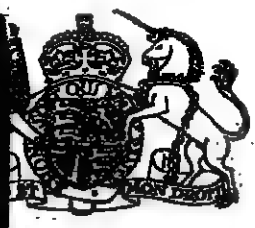
Prices for the 505 Range start from £6,198 to £7,915. Recommended retail price including VAT, car tax and seat belts. Excluding delivery charges and number plates. Prices correct at the time of going to press.

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London W3 0RS  
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هكذا من الاجل





# COURT CIRCULAR

**CASTLE**  
The Queen, with The Duke of Edinburgh, honoured the Queen's birthday with her presence at a reception at the Palace.

**RECESSION**  
His Royal Highness Prince Charles gave a Dinner Party at the Palace, followed by a reception.

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## HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

**80TH BIRTHDAY**  
A commemorative 12p postage stamp to be issued on the eightieth birthday of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, on August 4. It is the first time a royal birthday has been marked in this way. There will be normal first-day services for the stamp and a special cover.

**Today's engagements**  
Talks: Archaeological sites in South Wales, by Harvey Sheldon, Museum of London, Barbican, 1.30. Organ recital by David Davies, St. Mary-at-Hill, 1.15. 12.30 and 5.30. St. Paul's Cathedral steps, noon. Swimming: London, Champion, 12.30 and 5.30. St. Paul's Cathedral steps, noon. Memorial service: St. Charles, Goodwood, Holy Trinity, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, noon.

**Stuart's meet Westminster**  
Stuart's meet Westminster station, 11. Riverside history, the Thames, meet Westminster station, 11.

**Concerts**  
Marlborough Wind Quartet, St. Mary-at-Hill, 1.15. Organ recital by David Davies, St. Mary-at-Hill, 1.15. 12.30 and 5.30. St. Paul's Cathedral steps, noon. Swimming: London, Champion, 12.30 and 5.30. St. Paul's Cathedral steps, noon. Memorial service: St. Charles, Goodwood, Holy Trinity, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, noon.

**Marriage**  
Sir James Easton and Mrs. W. M. Walker. The marriage took place yesterday in Grosvenor Place, London. Sir James Easton, of Grosvenor Place, and Mrs. W. M. Walker, of Grosvenor Place, London.

**Marriage**  
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## Television clue leads to £165,000 painting

By Geraldine Norman  
Sale Room Correspondent

An Italian painting of 1901, *Idillio Primavera*, by Giuseppe Pellizza da Volpedo, was sold at Sotheby's yesterday for £165,000 (estimate £40,000 to £60,000). The painting, a fresco depicting a group of children in a meadow, was the last work of the artist before his death in 1907. It was the only work of the artist to be sold at auction in this country.

Pellizza was one of a small group of late nineteenth-century Italian artists who borrowed the Divisionist technique from France, and used it to create a new style of painting. His work was characterized by a use of colour and light that was revolutionary for its time.

The London-based owner of the painting, Mr. A. A. N. Carwell, caught the name during a television programme on the artist. He had been looking for a painting of this kind for some time, and was delighted to find it.

By a curious chance, a second Pellizza had come in for sale from a European collector. This was an earlier work, *Mammie*, again depicting a group of children in a meadow. It was sold for £12,000.

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## University news

London  
Sir Ross Chamberlain, MSc, PhD, Warden of Goldsmiths' College from 1953 to 1974, has been made an honorary fellow of the college.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL School, St. George's Hospital, London, has been awarded a grant of £10,000 by the Department of Health and Social Security for the purchase of a new X-ray machine.

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## OBITUARY

### SIR MAURICE BRIDGEMAN

Former chairman of BP

The Hon Sir Maurice Bridgeman, KBE, who died yesterday at the age of 76, was an oil man all his working life, and chairman of the British Petroleum Company from 1950 to 1969. He was born on January 25, 1904, the third son of the first Viscount Bridgeman.

From 1920, where he was Captain of the Oppidians, Captain of the Eleven, and President of the Eton Society, he went on to Trinity College, Cambridge, and joined the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in 1928. He went straight out to Persia where he worked in the oilfields and in the primitive conditions of those days, returning to the London office in 1932.

Bridgeman married Miss Diana Wilson in 1933, and in 1934 went to take charge of the Company's New York office where he and his wife began to make the wide circle of American friends which were so much part of their lives.

He returned to London in 1937 and in 1939 became Petroleum Adviser to the Ministry of Economic Warfare. In 1940 he became Assistant Secretary of the Petroleum Department and Joint Secretary of the Oil Control Board. In 1942 he was loaned temporarily to the Petroleum Adviser to the Government of India. He was Principal Assistant Secretary of the Petroleum Division of the Ministry of Fuel and Power from 1944 to 1946 when he rejoined the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

BP was then called in. In 1952 he became Managing Director of the D'Arcy (now BP) Exploration Company and therefore largely responsible for BP's long record of success in finding oil. He was appointed to the Board of the British Petroleum Company in April, 1956, as a Managing Director, becoming Deputy Chairman in July, 1957. He received a CBE in 1946 and became a Knight Commander of the Order in 1969.

A big oil company is more than a commercial enterprise. It is deeply concerned with the socio-political and economic progress of the world. Maurice Bridgeman will long be remembered for his wisdom and wisdom he brought to bear in this wide and difficult area.

After his retirement he was, from 1969 to 1971, a member of the Industrial Reorganization Corporation. Bridgeman's career brought him many honours from abroad as well as at home. He was a Knight Grand Cross of the Italian Republic; an Officer of the Order of Orange Nassau; and held the Order of Honour yun (Iran) 2nd Class. He was an Hon LLD of Leeds, and an Hon Fellow of Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge.

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## Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs M. J. Jones, christened James Jerome on June 15 at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, St. James's Park, London.

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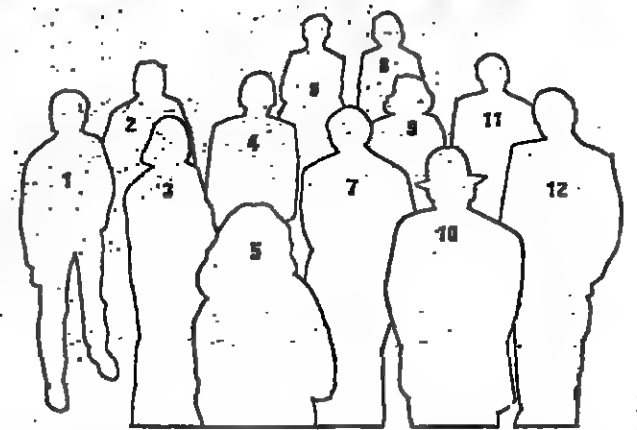




# Covent Garden

The new Market building opening in Covent Garden today (see page 25) is the central feature of a development plan published by the GLC in 1973. Earlier versions of the plan raised a public outcry, leading to the formation of two bodies—the Covent Garden Community Association and the Forum, a 30-member non-executive elected council. Some of the participants in this fray, together with a few newcomers, are shown here, photographed by Philip Sayer on the east terrace of the Market. Interviews by Peter Knight

vide the sympathetic atmosphere which is needed by hard-working professional dancers." Pineapple, which opened a year ago, has 9,000 members using it seven days a week. Across the road, in Shelton Street, the Urban Academy of Performing Arts provides both academic and practical tuition for about 50 dance students; and the 8,000-member Dance Centre, run by the American dancer Gary Cockrell, is two minutes' walk away, in Floral Street.



Two former office messengers with a flair for graphic art, Tim Noakes (1) and Tim Peplow (2) decided in 1975 to take advantage of the area's cheap rents and set up a studio to serve the advertising industry. Their Maiden Lane studio, known as Tn'T, has flourished, and the 27-year-old partners now employ three full-time artists. But they see a depressing future for similar enterprises in Covent Garden.

Metropolis, a shop selling science fiction type clothes in Shelton Street, is typical of the many small businesses which took advantage of low inner-city rents when the fruit and vegetable market moved out in 1974. It is run by two fashion designers, Marie France (3) and Anthony Hendry (4). Each in their early thirties, they both design and manufacture their collections—his for men, hers for women.

The Royal Opera House is expanding. Already a start has been made on the £7.8m first phase, and the foundations have been laid for new dressing rooms and rehearsal studios. In charge of the development, which will make the Opera House the biggest building in Covent Garden, is its 34-year-old arts administrator, Nicholas Hooton (5). The expansion comes at a time when subsidized theatre is having to curtail expenditure, but Mr Hooton does not think this should stop the Opera House development.

live on the spot, so I am there to be shot at". Ian McNicol (9) does not look like a typical sports hall manager, but the 33-year-old Liverpool law graduate has organized the conversion of a potato warehouse into a successful sports complex. He has also orchestrated the vociferous public campaign to save it from demolition.

Christmas Smith (8) controls two freehold and 10 leasehold properties in Covent Garden, totalling about 117,000 sq ft and including one art gallery and two shops. More than an astute businesswoman, however, Miss Smith is something of a philanthropist. She is, for instance, cooperating with the church wardens of St Paul's to stop vehicles from parking in the churchyard; they aim to reimburse the church's income by private fund raising.

We're not happy about the Market opening," Mr Noakes said. "It's great for the restaurants and pubs, but it's going to push up property prices even more and squeeze small businesses out."

Debbie Moore (5), a former model, converted 8,000 sq ft of fruit warehousing into the six dance studios, café and dance-wear shop which comprise her Pineapple Dance Centre in Langley Street.

He holds what he calls an "alternative view" on subsidies for the arts. "If the entertainment industry (films, recording, cinemas, television, and theatre) is viewed as a whole, subsidizing the non-profitable theatre, which provides the industry's talent, is not an expense," he said.

In 1963 Miss Smith set up Goods & Chutney, importing and wholesaling colourful goods from the Far East, and for the past eight years she has made frequent buying trips to China. "I know only too well the problems of small businesses. Before 1970 the bailiffs loomed on several occasions," she said.

"How can they open a place like the Market in the middle of Ascot Week?" asks Monty Moss (10) vice-chairman of Moss Bros, the famous men's outfitters in Bedford Street. Before sending him to Harrow, his father put him to work at the tender age of

The men who led the GLC development plan: Dr Mark Patterson (left), chairman of the Covent Garden committee and Mr Geoffrey Holland, who directed the planning team.

With the theatres here, Covent Garden is the geographically obvious place for dancers to congregate," she said, "and the converted buildings, while they do cause certain problems, pro-

Rules is probably London's oldest surviving restaurant. Lily Langtry and the Prince of Wales used it as a rendezvous; Dickens and Thackeray dined there; so did (and do) Sir John Betjeman and Graham Greene.

Miss Smith filed an objection to the first (1968) GLC redevelopment plan, and was a founder member of the CGCA. In 1974 she was elected to the Forum, on which she still serves, and she has lived in Neal Street since 1968.

Her attempts at combining commercial and community interests have resulted in criticism from certain quarters, but she denies any problem in reconciling the two. "If you're there—you fit," she says. "I happen to



Mr Wood's display of the plan in the restaurant led to St John redefining with the subject at the 1971 public inquiry. Mr Wood chaired the working party which set up the Forum and is now the council's vice-chairman. As rents and rates rise, he says, the next five years will be crucial for the survival

continued on next page

## Four years of sporadic guerrilla war

A year ago the Covent Garden Community Association had a rhetorical, direct, outspoken, crackling, London Council. Its submission of a Covent Garden plan to the Council of "urban" renaissance would, it was better fitted for the "fact". Patterson, chair of the GLC Covent Garden committee and the GLC's chief enemy, told it. He is a former man who is speaking his mind to the fear of his own at he does not that those to refer dismissively to the area. It had to be entitled to council policy. high goes to show that it was too an area to be left to two boroughs which it would not split. Westminster was, the dispute and delay

and Camden, it was said, were ideologically too far apart to have any hope of reaching common ground. The fact that, since then, right-leaning Westminster has as often as not, aligned itself with Camden (which leads to lead with its left) in opposing the GLC, whatever the latter's political complexion, is one of life's little ironies.

The 1968 plan was in tune with the times and consequently dreadful. Most of the area was to be swept away to make way for a so-called relief road for the Strand. It would have been a repetition of London Wall, a soulless urban motorway, flanked by new office blocks. Fortunately the opposition was both influential and sustained and five years later, Mr Geoffrey Rippon, a possibly underrated Secretary of State for the Environment, was able to kill the scheme by the simple expedient of approving it and, at the same time, imposing so many covenants that it would have been impossible to fulfill it. By coincidence, the property bubble burst with a resounding pop at about the same time.

If it all seemed a waste of time and energy, which it was, the dispute and delay

had at least allowed other forces the opportunity to congregate and gather strength. The Covent Garden Forum, an attempt to unite local business, residents' and environmental interests, was followed by the formation in 1971 of the community association, which was openly opposed to any form of development and which maintained that it was the GLC's social duty to prevent a languishing, but still surviving, urban village from falling prey to developers.

By the time the 1976 plans were published, the GLC's critics were in no mood to compromise. Although the plans were vastly removed from the 1968 scheme, envisaging conservation in place of reconstruction, and providing for a substantial increase in both the residential population and local employment, the community association rejected them utterly. "It is as though the GLC had learnt nothing," it said.

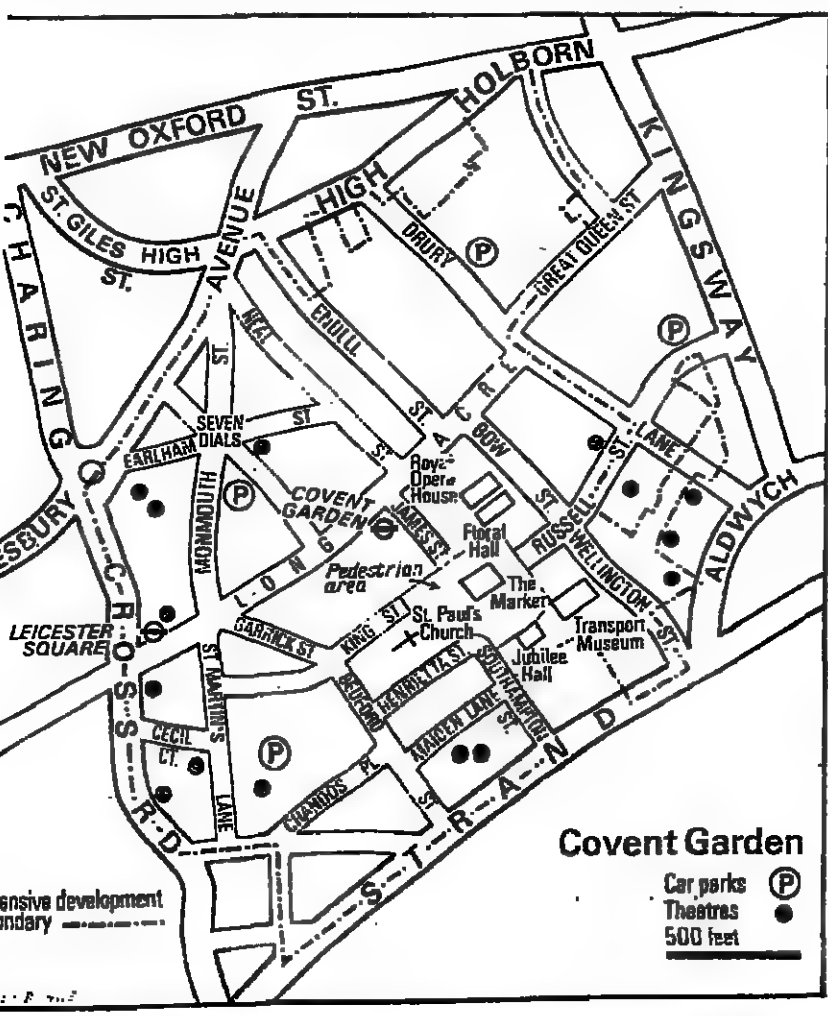
In the past four years the situation can best be compared to a sporadic guerrilla war. The GLC has effectively—though it would not admit it—abandoned any grandiose ideas it might have held about creating a showpiece and has concentrated on those particular projects in which it has a direct interest. The council's policy today is one of detachment and non-interference in what it regards as local matters. It would prefer to abandon its role as the planning authority and—probably soon after the next council elections, whichever party is returned to power—restore responsibility to the two boroughs.

Mr Geoffrey Holland, a young, energetic and likeable man who has directed the council's planning team through a long and difficult period, remains fairly sanguine about its achievements. He expects this population to grow from its present static figure of about 2,800 to some 3,600 in the next year, most of the newcomers being housed in an estate nearing completion in Long Acre, which at the moment looks quaintly eccentric but may yet turn out to be all right on the day that the scaffolding is finally removed.

The council is ready to put itself on the back, if no one else will, for its Central Market scheme, for the relocation of the transport museum, and for a number of other small scale rehabilitation and employment creating projects which it feels have gone largely unnoticed. The private sector has, in turn, played its part in several other commendable restoration and conversion schemes.

Mr Holland admits to disappointments. Recalcitrant landlords have, in some cases, refused to cooperate in rehabilitation, in the belief that eventually the pressures for redevelopment will be irresistible and will make them rich men. Proposals for more pedestrian precincts have met with objections from local traders who, firing in the face of all evidence to the contrary, insist that their businesses will suffer. Above all, the prolonged delay in getting things moving has meant that, in the dismal economic climate of the 1980s, ambitious projects have had to be toned down from what they might once have been.

The dispute over the Jubilee Hall persists as the last stand in the guerrilla war. The GLC sees redevelopment of the site as the final justification for its intervention; the community association regards retention of the hall, at present used as a sports centre, as a rampart against oblivion. Of such small issues are great conflicts made.



John Young  
Planning Reporter

## COVENT GARDEN MARKET

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## COVENT GARDEN

## Laying a ghost town

Change or decay? Optimists who believe that our cities can and will survive maintain that change is the very basis of their vitality and has been happening for centuries. The present malaise, the crisis of the so-called inner city, should, they say, be seen as the birth pangs of a renaissance.

The pessimists' view is that the decline is too longstanding and deep-rooted to be reversed. Whereas in former times enlightened urban planning and economic forces could be recon- ciled, they argue, the middle of the last century, and have since diverged to the point where no reconciliation is possible.

In some ways Covent Garden provides a test case of which view is correct. Six years ago it experienced drastic change, with the departure of the fruit, flower and vegetable market that for generations had been its economic lifeblood. For months afterwards its streets resembled those of a ghost town, struck by some sudden and fearful calamity.

Of decay, too, it has had its full share. The spacious concept of Inigo Jones's piazza was never really compatible with the tumult and congestion of the market place. In the heyday of the

market it was picturesque but seedy. Its 300 or so listed buildings "suffered from the fact that it was difficult to find uses that would coexist happily with the noise and smell, the social character, which the "unsociable hours" of the traders. Since then, uncertainty has inhibited rehabilitation.

As to conflict, that has raged unremittingly for a dozen years or more, between politicians and residents, planners and business- men, conservationists and would-be developers. From Lady Dartmouth's passionate denunciation of the 1968 plan to drive a new motorway through the area, to the Covent Garden Community Association's present campaign to save the Jubilee Hall from demolition, feelings have run extraordinarily high.

Yet the very force of those passions shows that it is not that far from a typical inner city area, it is not a wasteland crying out for attention and revival, such as can be found in almost all Britain's larger cities. On the contrary, the patient is suffering, if at all, from a surfeit of interest in its welfare.

The reasons need no elaboration. It lies in the very heart of London, on the verge of the West End, and its potential real estate

value is enormous. It is a district of great charm and character which has escaped most of the worst building excesses of the 1960s and 1970s. It still boasts a resident population of mixed social character, which the community association is passionately keen to retain.

That Covent Garden is coming to life again after its brief sleep there can be no doubt. Whether the new appearance and functions it is assuming are desirable is still the subject of heated debate. The Greater London Council believes that, as the planning authority, it has done a good job, and that the restored central market will be a lasting monument to its good taste and perspicacity. Some disappointed residents and would-be residents maintain that the council has sold out to the speculators, and that the area is being overrun by trendy and expensive boutiques, restaurants and wine bars.

Amid the bustle of rebuilding, repair and restoration, the dispassionate observer may perhaps have an uneasy sense that an opportunity is somehow being lost and that, however admirable the end result proves, it might have been better. But these are early days; we can but wait and see.

John Young

## Rival to Soho for the gourmet

Mrs Shirley Poon is living proof that when Soho gets aristocratic connections and the opportunity to be posh these days it moves east to Covent Garden, which is London's coming area for restaurants. Stylish and modern, Poon's of Covent Garden in King Street contrasts with the old (but surviving) Poon's and Co of Lisie Street—all vertiginous staircases, steamy rooms and cracked crockery—in a way that fairly typifies the differences between the two areas the restaurants inhabit. Soho is old, familiar, convivial sleazy. Covent Garden is more than twice the price—but the new trend.

That is what made the Garden's glass-roofed East Terrace, overlooking the Opera House, arguably the most sought-after restaurant site in London. The Mario and Franco partnership (also originally from Soho), who are to have it, allegedly won the privilege from 300 competitors anxious to ride the new wave.

Not everything about Covent Garden is new. A few old favourites remain, unchanging down the years. Rules are still observed in Maiden Lane, festooned in sporting prints and spy cartoons, and running through the repertoire of traditional English daily dishes as regularly as the clockwork of an old roasting spit. Moa Plaisir, the unpretentious little bistro in Monmouth Street, has I suppose changed some of the posters on its walls in the more than 20 years I have known it, but I would not know which. It is still good enough to get in the Michelin guide.

At the other end of the street the Ivy in West Street is just as plush and staid now as it was, no doubt, when it opened in 1913.

Expensively refurbished by Maxwell Joseph, it is once again glorious to behold, and, thank heaven, the cooking is beginning to brighten up as well.

It is one feature of the Garden that some of the restaurants have proved greater successes for the chefs than the chefs. At Poon's the food is not as unvaryingly interesting as the pyrotechnic prospect of the chefs preparing it within their glass-walled kitchen in the centre of the room. The relaxed atmosphere which the decor creates at Thomas de Quincy in Tavistock Street is not always matched by the rather fraught complications of the cuisine. Friends, in Wellington Street, is one of the prettiest restaurants in London, but the cooking is competent rather than inspired.

However, in the Neal Street Restaurant the elegantly simple decor is matched by simple but well-cooked specialities, and at the Grange, King Street, a personal favourite, the food is as good as the decor.

More typical of the changes that have been taking place, though, is Boulton, a perfect theatre of cuisine which decades of cigarette smoke and neglect had rendered grim and gloomy.

Italian places, La Scala, Southampton Street, and Luigi's, Tavistock Street, which always seem crowded, are only because of the auto-graphed pictures of showbiz folk and opera stars plastered over the walls, and two attractive Japanese restaurants, Azami in West Street and the rather simpler Ajimura, Shelton Street.

For vegetarians (and misers): Food for Thought in Neal Street offers a banquet of things like nut roast in mushroom sauce at less than £1.

For oenophiles: L'Opera, Great Queen Street, seasonally sets out London's only open-air oyster bar (and has an outstanding wine list besides).

For gastronomes: Inter-lude de Tablaill, Bow Street, beside the Opera House, is one of the area's latest acquisitions and a stepson of Le Gavroche (A. Roux part-proprietor with one of his former chefs). Lunches (£12.50, every-thing included) and dinners (£16, similar) can be exquisite, and the first time I was there I found myself sandwiched between Egon Ronay, Hilary Robinson of the Good Hotel Guide, and Caroline Couran.

For pub crawlers: of many, one not to miss seems to be the Nag's Head, or balletomane's ruin, in James Street; the refurbished Bedford Head in Maiden Lane; the resolutely comfortable Hercules Pillars in Great Queen Street; the tiny and usually crowded Lamb and Flag, Rose Street; and the theatrical Salisbury, St Martin's Lane. There are also two matey wine bars: Penny's Place in King Street, and Brahm's and Liszt (if you can stand the noise) in Russell Street.

## Profiles

continued from previous page

Mr Williams is a six as the store's lift operator. He rejoined the company after army service and is now one of nine working Moseley in the business. "I'm the nearest thing to a practical Moseley in the company. I've made a suit, every stitch of it by hand," he said.

Mr Moss, a founder member of the Forum, believes that Covent Garden will be a successful new business area, but he argues for less planning and trade restrictions. "Planners don't always realize what it is like to make a living by your own ability," he said. "They don't know what it is like to pay rent, and if you don't make a profit to be pushed out."

The Rev Austin Williams (11) vicar of St Martin-in-the-Fields, has been chairman of the Forum since it was formed, and is a former chairman of the CGCA. He sees big business and rising rents, rates and land prices as destroying the communal spirit of the inner city.

"I'm sold on the whole business of building the spirit of community," Mr Williams said. "What is going on in Covent Garden is something of an attempt to realize that spirit and to defend it against the kind of devastation which has come to so many cities."

Mr Harris has no family company and the costume business is his high overseas seasonal demand, as now one of the largest theatrical stockists. While ration brought the good fortune, 103 years ago, he is still to go to costume hire service. "My view on the rents and rates is pessimistic one," he said. "When there is a man should be pointed out as a success story, can do something at

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Director of the Central London Youth Project

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Director of the Central London Youth Project

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## An attractive variety of shops with a difference

are is a commodity never been lacking in the 94 acres of Covent Garden. But who thought, 15 years ago, that the central market, the place where the people would ever ightsbridge as a opping attraction? portant to empha- and tourist, and it ense derogatory to a Market as it will e named today by a Currier, is not an 1 community shop- ies. It is a centre ra, whether they 1 Baltimore, Baden Brent Cross—and ainly will come 75 Cross, because e is quite differ- that off-centre e in the round and

"If you can get it at high street, you find it in Covent was part of the reben Team based of businesses to ew market. The up to implement yment plan in ted the multiples al chains and ad at specialists, ere 1,000 applica- the 47 shopping oused on the first floors and courtyard of the restored build- Charles Fowler y in the reign of e splendid ooks and a late addition). The more than 500 interviewed 250 short list of 120 they were pre- gulate. ere is no doubt un's 16 members, leadship of lland and Tim have succeeded y in their aim a stimulating but market, it is abso- al that this and GLC committees sh that intention, it is there shoul- of cheap-jack ousist rat. It is ous putting on six principles on team's trading e based: e necessary to agnet to draw

people to the Market. Only 3,000 live in the area, but 300,000 work within 10 minutes' walk and once there, for a meal or a drink, there should be good reasons to stay. 2. The shops should not be those that rely on impulse trading and should not be so ordinary that they can be found in every suburb. 3. The traders should all be professional retailers, not beginners. 4. The shops should be an attraction in their own right and should be compatible one with another. 5. They should relate to the businesses that have already proved successful in the area. 6. There should be six main themes: arts, crafts, books, toys, fashion and, perhaps to keep the memory of the original market alive, plants and specialist foods. Since I feel that no visitor should concentrate on the Market alone, and it is impossible to mention everybody, my recommendations of some of the most interesting shops are necessarily subjective. Further information on shops and shopping can be found in the 128 pages of *The Covent Garden Guide* by Douglas Gendler. Published by Ernest Benn at £2.95, this admirable paperback contains chapters on theatres, restaurants, museums and hotels, some fascinating local history and a detailed six-page map.

### Books, maps and periodicals

In the Market, Hammicks, 1a North Hall, were founded by Charles Hammick in Farnham in 1968. They have a wide general selection and specialize in law books. There are two rooms of children's books on the first floor. Books can be supplied within 24 hours, drawn from a stock of 28,000 titles from 150 publishers which serve the seven Hammicks shops. Robert Heron, Original and Rare Newspapers 1620-1855 will shortly be opening on the first floor, dealing in English, particularly London, newspapers, with some American and French. His earliest example is a 1620 newsbook, 8in x 6in, stitched like an unbound book. He

stops at 1855 because the repeal of the stamp duty made newspapers more available. Outside the Market, H. M. Fletcher, 27 Cecil Court, has been dealing in rare books since 1936 and is now run by the third generation of the family, Keith Fletcher. Also in Cecil Court are Dance Books, dealing in ballet, modern, social and jazz dancing. Images, run by Peter Brockham, who is unusual in stocking modern children's books as well as early ones from 1750 to 1830, and Travis and Emery, specialists in rare music books.

Bertram Rota at 30 Long Acre, specializes in modern first editions and, among others, Hemingway, Joyce, Yates, Dighton and Charteris. Edward Stanford, at 12 Long Acre, claims to be the largest map shop in the world. Founded in 1852, the business moved to Covent Garden in 1901 and now stocks every possible type of map from holiday road maps to specialist atlases and thematic maps. They and Moss Bros are among the oldest established businesses in the area.

### Art galleries

It is hoped that there will be a gallery in the Market by August, but it would be impossible to ignore the influence that galleries in the surrounding streets have already had on the area. The most famous is the Covent Garden Gallery at 20 Russell Street, owned by William Drummond. He recently discovered that a small landscape, bought for £150 from his brother, who had given £48.07 for it at auction, was in fact by John Constable. Mr Drummond concentrates mostly on the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and the Constable will be on view during his current exhibition of watercolours and drawings. The most spacious gallery is 52 Earlham Street, owned by Christina Smith who, as a founder member of the community association and members of the Covent Garden Forum, has played an active part in preserving the area from some of its threatened fates.

### Fashion

This is the category about which the Covent Garden Team were most worried, being desperately anxious to maintain an up-market image and not degenerate into another Carnaby Street. They even wrote "no denim" into the leases. S. Fisher, at 12 Central Avenue, on the ground floor of the Market, specializes in men's and women's knitwear, lambswool, Shetlands, Fair Isle, 36 colours of cashmere. Kickers, at 15, have French-designed shoes and lots of children's clothes and next door Edwina Carroll has Victorian nightdresses and art nouveau jewelry among a variety of bric-a-brac. Crocodile, at 17, has the beautifully-cut simple clothes in lovely fabrics appreciated by its Bond Street customers, while Whistles, at 20, have some interestingly original styles by young designers.

The recent exhibition here by David Gentleman was his second collection of lithographs of the area. The first, in 1972, of its important buildings, helped to preserve it. This second, of its familiar streets, has been admired by many local people, some of whom buy studies of the buildings in which they spent their childhood. Some of these lithographs are still on show in the small gallery next door. The current show at 22 is of the work of mentally handicapped children in aid of Mental Handicap week. Two galleries, formerly old banana warehouses in Langley Court, off Floral Street, specialize in modern artists. Anthony Stokes, at No 3, shows photography as well as sculpture, drawings and painting by young British artists. Anne Berthoud, at No 1, presents five British painters and sculptors, typically English products, not necessarily hand made. Definitely no beateasers. It is run by Robert Conway, who owns the Inside Out Shop in Long Acre and the Bath and Bed shop in Russell Street.

### Crafts and souvenirs

Only one shop in the Market is to be allowed to sell souvenirs—the Market Gift Shop at 26 South Hall. It will stock own-label teas and collectibles, reasonably restrained market mementos, typically English products, not necessarily hand made. Definitely no beateasers. It is run by Robert Conway, who owns the Inside Out Shop in Long Acre and the Bath and Bed shop in Russell Street. The Craftwork Gallery at 33 Lower Courtyard will exhibit and sell pottery, jewelry, silver, woven and knitted clothes, turned wood and painted toys and blown glass, all by British craftsmen. There will also be rented stands for craftspeople who, it is hoped, will maintain a high standard. Outside the Market, the British Crafts Centre, on the corner of Earlham Street and Neal Street, has craft exhibitions of all types from many parts of the world and if you want to see crafts in action, the Glasshouse, at 65 Long Acre, always has two of its five glass blowers at work and on view. Harvest, at 40 Tavistock Street, apart from selling prints and the more unusual greetings cards, puts on craft exhibitions of style and wit. One of the nicest craft shops in the area is - Naturally British which has hand-made products from 350 craftsmen, from ceramic brooches and three dimensional puzzles, to hand knitwear and cast-iron firebricks.

### Etceteras

Theatrons, chocolates and toffees, The Dairy Centre, all English cheeses, Fenns, game and poultry and Ferns' coffees and teas, occupy the north side of the Market, with Covent Garden Kitchen Supplies, a branch of Elizabeth David, stocking 1,500 utensils from petit four moulds to 40-pint casseroles. Culpeper, with its huge selection of culinary and medicinal herbs and spices, is across the North Hall at No 6. Casa Fina of Leamington Spa is at 2 Central Avenue, specializing in imported ceramics, rugs, furniture and lighting from Spain, Portugal, Mexico and Italy. Strangeways, at 19, is another version of Christopher Strangeways' branches in King's Road and Holland Street, offering a selection of household items and clocks. In the Lower Courtyard, The Dolls House, at 29, is run by Mrs Michael Egan, who has well-known shops in Lissington Grove and Sudbury. She has just completed a one twelfth scale model of Gainsborough's house in Sudbury. The model is on show in the Market shop. There is also beautifully-made doll's house furniture. The Candles Shop, at 30, has candles from all over the world, and personalized neon lights, made to order, an idea which came from California. Outside the Market, you can find everything decoratively festive at Cats, 25 Bedfordbury, and everything philatelic at the Royale Stamp Company, 41 Bedford Street and at Harris Publications, 42 Maiden Lane. The Copper Shop, 48 Neal Street, has exclusively English-made copper. R. I. Harding at 61 does high-class camera repairs, and The Kite Shop, at 69, claims the largest range of kites in the world. The Badge Shop, at 18 Earlham Street, has an instant badge-making machine and a collection of rare badges. Salvi, 55 Endell Street, is a harp specialist. Faxman's, 116 Long Acre is the only hornmaker in the country and Philip Poole, at 182 Drury Lane, has his own collection of more than 5,000 out-of-production pen nibs (which are not for sale) and a selection of current nibs, quills and inkwells which are.

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Inside the London Transport Museum, Covent Garden. The museum, which is housed within the former flower market, was opened at the end of March and has already attracted more than 70,000 visitors. It represents 200 years of the evolution of London's transport system and its impact on the growth of London.



Inside the London Transport Museum, Covent Garden. The museum, which is housed within the former flower market, was opened at the end of March and has already attracted more than 70,000 visitors. It represents 200 years of the evolution of London's transport system and its impact on the growth of London.

# London's historic new shopping experience opens day at 3pm

## VENT GARDEN ally back-in style!

the GLC's magnificently restored Covent Market Building opens its doors to London will deny that it will be the capital's most new shopping rendezvous in years. at the heart of the whole re-italised Covent Market Building - established by the Duke of 1830 - has been faithfully renovated with loving adapted to make room for shops, restaurants, a and even a brand new pub, 'The Punch and Judy' ghout the three floors of Covent Garden Market, discover the many features of the building that restored after one and a half centuries. Down on ground floor, for example, the brick vaults of the are now a splendidly original setting for several tops. On the ground and first floors, superbly ast-iron columns of 1830 can again be seen as an ckground for all kinds of exciting new shops and ng stands.

### Late Night Shopping - six nights a week

the main attractions of Covent Garden Market is shops will be open from Monday to Saturday pm. t Garden already had two world famous opera fifteen theatres, and now visitors to theatreland

### Famous names and famous shops

I'll find more than a few famous names among the in the Covent Garden Market Building. The 50 t locations inside 50,000 sq-ft of floor-space d over one thousand applications - so those selected re special. eed, discriminating shoppers will find as fine a on of specialised shops, opening now and very soon, s anywhere in the world. k at the names! Elizabeth David Ltd. for kitchen- ulpeper the herbalist, now in Covent Garden for the ne; The Body Shop for natural cosmetics and ies; fashion shops - Crocodile, Monsoon and es; high class knitwear from Carolyn Brunn and

have an historic new rendezvous, with all its restaurants, wine bars and pub, which will be open all week including Sunday.

### The Sale Place of the Centuries

Covent Garden Market has always been involved in selling high quality goods. In the Middle Ages, surplus produce from the fields of Covent Garden (originally the Covent Garden of the Abbey of St. Peter) was sold in the streets to the citizens of London. Eventually in 1670 Francis Russell, fifth Earl of Bedford obtained a licence from King Charles II for a permanent market and it was a descendant who commissioned the 1830 Covent Garden Market Building as part of the world famous Covent Garden fruit and vegetable market. Now 40 cast-iron trading stands - taken from the old Flower Market - to be known as the Apple Market, will feature crafts people selling their own wares.

### Lots for Kids, too!

There will be plenty for kids to enjoy. Pollocks Toy Museum will have a shop here as will Eric Snook from Bath who sells toys and models. The Dolls House sells handmade antique and miniature dolls houses, and Kickers are famous for their children's shoes. Monsoon too, will have a children's clothing section. Hammicks are devoting part of their shop to children's books. At weekends, there will be special entertainment for children in and around the Market.

### Speciality Eating in The Market

You can expect to find a variety of new eating places in The Market. Apart from the pub - the Punch & Judy, opening shortly - there will be a café/brasserie called Peelers, the Covent Garden Creperie and The Café/Delicatessen. There will be a new wine bar called The Crusting Pipe and on the East Terrace, where the conservatories used to be, Mario and Franco will be opening a restaurant early next year.

S. Fisher and shoes from Kickers. Penguins and Hammicks will have bookshops. As for food, Cranks will sell their health foods and there will be a Dairy Centre as well as meat, poultry and game from Fenns; tea and coffee from Fenns; and chocolates and confectionery from Thomtons. Craftwork Gallery, Strangeways, Edwina Carroll, the Market Gift Shop and the Casa Fina will sell a wide selection of crafts, ceramics, household goods and gifts.

Poster appearing on London's buses featuring the variety of shops in Covent Garden Market.



Artist Reg Cartwright's impression of the restored GLC Covent Garden Market Building, as seen from the steps of St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden Piazza.

### Handy for the Tube - and well over thirty bus routes

It takes less than a minute to stroll from Covent Garden Underground Station (on the Piccadilly Line) to the beautifully restored Covent Garden Market Building and the adjacent London Transport Museum. Leicester Square, Trafalgar Square and Holborn tube stations are all within easy walking distance; Charing Cross Main Line Station and the Charing Cross Underground interchange are about 450 yards away. Well over thirty bus routes go by Covent Garden, coming through Central London from all directions.

### From Casanova to Peter Rabbit

From the seventeenth century Covent Garden was a fashionable address. If not always salubrious, Casanova lodged at a pub in Russell Street, to the east of the Market Building; and just for contrast Beatrix Potter's Peter Rabbit

first saw the light of day in Bedford Street, at the west side of the market. The whole area is soaked in literature, history and the arts and well worth a tour in its own right.



Painting of The Market by P. Levis in 1864. (Courtesy of the Museum of London)

GLC Greater London Council



ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, June 16. Dealings End, June 27. \$ Corrogo Day, June 30. Settlement Day, July 1.  
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

~~§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days~~

## Really Dry Gin

1979-80	1978-79	1977-78	1976-75	1975-74	1974-73	1973-72	1972-71	1971-70	1970-69	1969-68	1968-67	1967-66	1966-65	1965-64	1964-63	1963-62	1962-61	1961-60	1960-59	1959-58	1958-57	1957-56	1956-55	1955-54	1954-53	1953-52	1952-51	1951-50	1950-49	1949-48	1948-47	1947-46	1946-45	1945-44	1944-43	1943-42	1942-41	1941-40	1940-39	1939-38	1938-37	1937-36	1936-35	1935-34	1934-33	1933-32	1932-31	1931-30	1930-29	1929-28	1928-27	1927-26	1926-25	1925-24	1924-23	1923-22	1922-21	1921-20	1920-19	1919-18	1918-17	1917-16	1916-15	1915-14	1914-13	1913-12	1912-11	1911-10	1910-09	1909-08	1908-07	1907-06	1906-05	1905-04	1904-03	1903-02	1902-01	1901-00	1900-99	1899-98	1898-97	1897-96	1896-95	1895-94	1894-93	1893-92	1892-91	1891-90	1890-89	1889-88	1888-87	1887-86	1886-85	1885-84	1884-83	1883-82	1882-81	1881-80	1880-79	1879-78	1878-77	1877-76	1876-75	1875-74	1874-73	1873-72	1872-71	1871-70	1870-69	1869-68	1868-67	1867-66	1866-65	1865-64	1864-63	1863-62	1862-61	1861-60	1860-59	1859-58	1858-57	1857-56	1856-55	1855-54	1854-53	1853-52	1852-51	1851-50	1850-49	1849-48	1848-47	1847-46	1846-45	1845-44	1844-43	1843-42	1842-41	1841-40	1840-39	1839-38	1838-37	1837-36	1836-35	1835-34	1834-33	1833-32	1832-31	1831-30	1830-29	1829-28	1828-27	1827-26	1826-25	1825-24	1824-23	1823-22	1822-21	1821-20	1820-19	1819-18	1818-17	1817-16	1816-15	1815-14	1814-13	1813-12	1812-11	1811-10	1810-09	1809-08	1808-07	1807-06	1806-05	1805-04	1804-03	1803-02	1802-01	1801-00	1800-99	1799-98	1798-97	1797-96	1796-95	1795-94	1794-93	1793-92	1792-91	1791-90	1790-89	1789-88	1788-87	1787-86	1786-85	1785-84	1784-83	1783-82	1782-81	1781-80	1780-79	1779-78	1778-77	1777-76	1776-75	1775-74	1774-73	1773-72	1772-71	1771-70	1770-69	1769-68	1768-67	1767-66	1766-65	1765-64	1764-63	1763-62	1762-61	1761-60	1760-59	1759-58	1758-57	1757-56	1756-55	1755-54	1754-53	1753-52	1752-51	1751-50	1750-49	1749-48	1748-47	1747-46	1746-45	1745-44	1744-43	1743-42	1742-41	1741-40																																										
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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

### Earnings accelerate to annual rate of 21.2 pc with further rise in sight

By Caroline Atkinson  
Pay rises accelerated in April, and are likely to get even higher in May. Government figures released yesterday showed the underlying level was about 21.5 per cent in April, compared with about 20 per cent in March.

In the year to April, average earnings in the economy as a whole went up by 21.2 per cent — the highest annual rise for more than four years. The index showed a rise of 20.3 per cent in the 12 months to March.

Officials expect even worse figures in the months to come, as more and more of the settlements in this pay round feed into the index of earnings.

The wage round is turning out to be much more inflationary than the Government or the Treasury forecasters expected.

Earlier this year the internal forecast in the Treasury was for an overall rise of about 20 per cent in this pay round, of which about 2 per cent would be due to the Clegg comparability payments.

It is still thought that the latter figure is accurate. Most of the Clegg awards have now been made, and about three

quarters of their effect on earnings has now fed through. Local authority pay settlements have yet to be fully reflected in the index, and are one factor which is expected to shake next month's figures for May look worse.

Another element which will boost the earnings index is the ending of the steel strike, and the subsequent recovery in earnings in the steel industry. The speeding up of pay rises over the last year has occurred despite a sharp drop in overtime working. It is estimated that overtime worked in industry dropped by more than four million hours between April 1979 and April 1980. This reflects the onset of recession.

The Government hopes that the economic slowdown will feed through soon to wage settlements. So far it has taken much longer than ministers expected for wages to reflect the increasingly tough trading conditions for industry.

There is a growing campaign to make wage bargainers lower their expectations for the next pay round, beginning in the summer. Ministers have insisted that people must be willing to accept cuts in real earnings, after allowing for inflation. If price rises are to come down as hoped.

However, the evidence so far is that real incomes are being maintained, and the industry is not holding out against large pay rises.

The Government has, of course, paid big increases to its own employees in this pay round, largely because of the overhang of backdated Clegg awards. Ministers are expected to take a firmer line on public sector pay in the next pay round.

More than half of the 1.1 per cent rise in earnings during April was due to the payment of staged increases to public sector workers, including nurses and local authority workers.

The older earnings index covers only about 11 million employees, compared with the 21 million in the new series. These are mostly private sector workers, so a comparison of the two indices gives a guide to different trends in public and private pay deals.

In the year to April, the old index went up by 19.6 per cent, compared to the 21.2 per cent on the new index.

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### S Africa to withhold 1m oz of gold

By Michael Prest  
Important changes in the gold market and in the financing of South African gold exports are being implemented, but the bank of policy announcements yesterday by the South African Reserve Bank.

Mr Chris Stals, the bank's deputy governor, said that it planned to withhold 1 million ounces of gold from the market this year, or about five per cent of South Africa's likely gold production in 1980. Last year the country produced 703 million ounces, of which 70 per cent went to the west.

Mr Stals said that the bank would allow mines to sell gold forward. This is seen by analysts in London as an important compromise, because the mines have been wanting to sell gold directly. They can only sell to the reserve bank on specific days, but the bank can sell when it wishes.

The mines will have to obtain foreign exchange permission from the reserve bank if they want to sell their output forward.

But assuming such permission is granted, the big advantage for the mines, particularly those like West Driefontein which have big capital spending, is that the proceeds from future sales can finance investment without affecting dividends.

The mines could add a distinct fillip to the futures market, especially in New York

and Chicago, because London only has a physical bullion market. Supplying 1 million ounces less to the physical market could result in thinner and more volatile trading.

It would allow the South African Government to deal directly with potential large buyers of physical gold. For some time there have been market rumours about possible deals between South Africa and oil producers. Mr Stals said, however, that the bank's policy will be to average sales over a period at full production.

He confirmed that last year South Africa sold 100 tonnes of gold more than it mined. The excess came from swap gold deposited with Swiss banks. In effect, this means that if the bank does withhold 1 million ounces, and if no gold is sold this year other than that mined, total South African sales will be about 5 million ounces less than in 1979. Swiss banks still hold 4 million ounces of gold on South Africa's behalf.

The main reason for the decision to keep gold from the market is the country's strong balance of payments. But the government is also apparently assuming that the price will rise from current levels of about \$602 an ounce.

After the dramatic surge earlier in the year which took the price to \$850, it fell back. After a rise of around \$100 in the last two weeks, some sources feel that gold is set for another increase.

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### Verdicts on House of Fraser votes today

By Catherine Gunn  
Reports were circulating in the City that Mr Rowland ("Tiny") Rowland had lost his attempt to force three more of his Lomroth colleagues on to the House of Fraser board and to increase the net final dividend from 4p to 6p, as the last proxy forms were being counted last night. Lomroth refused to confirm the reports.

The truth will be known after today's annual meeting, which starts at midday in Glasgow's Merchants House. The attempt to force up the dividend against the wishes of the Lomroth shareholders requires a 75 per cent majority and has only a slim chance of success.

But the move to replace the three directors retiring by rotation with three Lomroth men only needs a majority of the completed proxies and the votes cast at the meeting itself. Lomroth owns almost 30 per cent of the ordinary shares.

Sir Hugh Fraser, House of Fraser chairman, has regarded the issue of directors' as the most important vote. He has described the Lomroth assault as an attempt to gain "creeping control" without compensating the shareholders.

If Mr Rowland fails, this will certainly not be his final move. He is House of Fraser's non-executive deputy chairman, and both he and Lord Duncan Lomroth remain on the House of Fraser board.

An autumn bid is widely expected if Mr Rowland loses today. By then Fraser will have announced interim pre-tax profits that are likely to be poor, reflecting the decline in consumer spending which is making trading conditions much tougher for retailing.

Lomroth's ability to raise loyal institutional and private supporters away is in question. The company is valued at £200m by the stock market, sufficient cash to wear Fraser's white. Sir Hugh says that it is worth more than £250m. A property revaluation is nearing completion.

### Lack of support forces CBI to drop strike insurance scheme

By Patricia Tisdall  
Management Correspondent  
The Confederation of British Industry has opted for discretion rather than valour and decided to drop the idea of a mutual strike insurance fund.

The consensus of the CBI's policy-making council yesterday was that there was not enough support from members for the proposal to achieve its main objective of influencing the overall industrial relations climate.

The council therefore accepted the recommendation of the committee led by Sir Raymond Pennock, the new president that the fund should not be implemented as originally envisaged.

However, the results of preliminary research are sufficiently encouraging to suggest that a consortium of insurance brokers who devised the scheme for them to attempt to introduce it as a commercial venture.

In this they will have the active encouragement of the CBI. A survey of 4,000 CBI organizations showed that 50 per cent of the respondents were in favour of the fund and wanted to join. Only 30 of the organizations surveyed expressed active hostility.

Sir Raymond said yesterday his committee would have liked support from a higher percentage — say 70 to 80 per cent — before going ahead under the CBI banner.

The employers' decision not to proceed with the fund will add a conciliatory note to the bilateral talks with the TUC, started at the National Economic Development Council and due to be resumed next month. Sir Raymond described the talks held so far as being "frank and full of candour rather than cosy".

While the discussions are intended to cover the whole economic framework, the CBI will press the TUC to use its influence to moderate wage settlements in the next pay round.

Employers are expressing serious anxiety about the effects of another set of high pay increases. Their views are likely to be reinforced at internal CBI conferences dealing specifically with pay which are to be held this weekend.

Sir Raymond emphasized the importance of companies communicating the economic realities to their employees. CBI research indicates that companies who succeeded in doing this in the last pay round were able to obtain a lower level of settlement.

"Life is getting bloody rough now and people have got to recognize it," he said. "The CBI believes settlements are going to have to be well below the year-on-year figure for the retail price index."

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### Profits slip at Tesco

By Peter Wilson-Smith  
Tesco Stores, the supermarket group which yesterday unveiled an unexpected drop in pre-tax profits from £37.7m to £36.5m is phasing out Home 'n' Wear — its clothes and consumer goods operation — from its smaller stores.

The group announced yesterday that 70 Home 'n' Wear units had been taken out of stores in the 15,000 to 20,000 square foot range and that this policy would continue. Home 'n' Wear selling space would decline by one-tenth in the current year.

Tesco said this would allow the smaller stores to concentrate on selling foods. However, the change of policy does not represent any lessening of Tesco's commitment to non-foods. Home 'n' Wear will remain in the larger stores, and where it is already established as a separate unit. Mr Leslie Porter, Tesco's chairman, said the division "has a bright future in the longer term".

The disappointing sales performance of non-foods, estimated to account for one-fifth of group sales, was one reason that Tesco's profits fell instead of increasing to an expected £40m. Profitability at Home 'n' Wear suffered from the rise in VAT and low level of consumer spending.

Group profits also suffered from the cost of financing the expansion programme, which will increase selling space by one-third to 8 million square feet by 1984.

Tesco's sales in the year to February 23 rose from £1,202m to £1,513m excluding VAT. The year-end net debt was £62m compared with net cash of £20m.

Financial Editor, page 29

### NEB chief to review Inmos future after delay of state funds

By Edward Townsend  
Sir Arthur Knight, chairman of the National Enterprise Board, yesterday reaffirmed his faith in the Inmos subsidiary but said that the whole project would have to be reviewed because of government delay in approving funds.

Speaking to the Commons select committee on industry and trade, Sir Arthur said the board's decision to proceed with Inmos and seek a second tranche of £25m state funding was taken last December.

He regarded the project as a good one, leading to import saving and promotion of exports, but said: "I must now review the whole situation because six months have passed without a decision."

Sir Arthur was reluctant to divulge to MPs what plans the NEB had for Inmos if the state cash was not forthcoming. "Without the £25m there are a number of possible future," he said. He conceded that the delay had caused "some damaging effect".

Inmos was backed originally by the previous NEB under the chairmanship of Sir Leslie Murphy which considered an investment of £50m in two tranches was necessary for its development.

The first £25m went chiefly in setting up the Inmos United States development laboratory and factory in Colorado Springs and the second is intended to fund a British facility at Bristol.

Sir Arthur said that the United Kingdom operation would provide the country not just with a silicon chip manufacturing capability but also the ability to develop future generations of equipment.

In a memorandum to the

committee the NEB said: "Integrated circuits will be one of industry's key raw materials in the future. Yet until Inmos was launched there were no plans to establish a silicon chip manufacturing capability in the design and manufacture of high-volume standard integrated circuits."

The Inmos management had seen its proposed United Kingdom plant as making a major contribution to import substitution and to export earnings, principally to the United States, continental Europe and Japan, amounting to around £100m a year by 1984, but there must now be some doubt about this."

Sir Arthur added that the previous NEB had decided to back Inmos because it required "patient money" that the commercial financial institutions were reluctant to provide. "We still have a project which in terms of private investment looks risky," he said.

In other countries such as the United States, such projects would have got off the ground with the commitment of private investors. But Sir Arthur was confident that the second £25m would be "sufficient from the public purse."

The committee was told that the NEB's main role now was to be involved in high technology. This covered activities that would generate imports unless there was a strong British base. Sir Arthur added that the board's substantial holdings in "lame duck" companies would be reviewed individually during the next six months.

### News silver contract

The Chicago board of trade has voted to introduce a 1,000-ounce silver-futures contract, one-fifth the size of its existing silver contract, to encourage more people to trade the metal.

### Lloyd's hint of moves to settle Sasse claims

By Richard Allen  
Insurance Correspondent  
A further hint that litigation over the Sasse syndicate affair may be settled out of court was given by Mr Peter Green, chairman of Lloyd's, in his annual statement to members yesterday.

Referring to actions in which certain underwriting members are disputing liabilities over syndicate losses totalling more than £20m, Mr Green said: "It would be naive to think that with so much money and expense involved as in this case, opportunities of ways to seek an out-of-court settlement are never discussed."

However, he disclaimed a recent suggestion that a meeting had taken place between him and underwriting agents but with a view to working out a compromise settlement.

Mr Green also attacked suggestions that Lloyd's Central Fund might be used to make loans to underwriting members who had suffered heavy losses. These displayed "a basic misconception" because the fund was created to protect policyholders and not underwriting members.

Mr Green caused some surprise by mentioning several issues widely expected to be covered in the Fisher Report on Lloyd's affair due to be published next week.

He referred in terse terms to growing criticism of the Lloyd's market for its daily handling of the routine of insurance and especially the delay in claims proceeds reaching those insured.

"The Lloyd's chairman said he had received frequent complaints from all parts of the world and that invidious comparisons had been drawn between the payment by local insurers within a matter of hours and the weeks or months it took to receive payments from Lloyd's."

"The time for exhortation is past," he said. All complaints would in future be referred to the chairman or deputy and serious cases would be investigated by officials.

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Mr Green: tighter check on payment prospects.

of their possessions in meeting claims) would in future be obliged to confirm every four years that their wealth status met the level shown in their original "means test".

He referred to delays caused by Lloyd's cumbersome disciplinary procedures — another topic expected to be extensively covered in Sir Henry Fisher's report — and said: "Your committee must find better disciplinary procedures."

### Government set to back N Sea gas expansion

By John Huxley  
Development of a gas gathering system in the northern North Sea will support "one, or possibly two, world class ethane crackers" to handle natural gas liquids, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, said yesterday.

He told an audience of oilmen in London that the Government was anxious to encourage new petrochemical developments based on the substantial quantities of natural gas liquids that will be made available.

Mr Howell is expected to give details of government proposals for gas gathering system this week. His department has been considering a feasibility study carried out by British Gas and Mobil

All the indications are that the Government will decide to go ahead with a system, costing anything up to £2,000m, and that private companies will be asked to participate.

However, the scope of the pipeline network remains in doubt. British Petroleum has been calling for a more extensive system than it is believed the Government has in mind.

Mr Howell's remarks also came at a time when there is disagreement within the petrochemical industry over access to and use of the natural gas liquids to be made available.

There is concern that the liquids could provide the basis for an unjustifiable expansion of capacity in the United Kingdom for producing ethylene, the so-called building block of the chemicals industry.

Esso already has advanced plans to build a cracker at Mossburn in Fife, while ICI and BP recently brought on stream a cracker at Teesside, a joint venture cracker capable of using gas liquids, like ethane, as well as the traditional feedstock, naphtha.

Most controversy has centred on the plans to build a £500m cracker at Nigg Bay, on the Cromarty Firth. These depend upon the company having access to North Sea gas feedstocks.

Mr Howell said the Government saw several options on the handling of gas liquids. But he declined to elaborate on the alternatives, except to say that

the economic case for a gas system in the northern North Sea appeared strong.

He said there was a "new air of confidence". The number of exploration and appraisal wells started between November, 1979, and April this year, was more than 50 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

At the end of May, 17 mobile drilling rigs were being operated, against only 10 a year ago, and the success ratio had been high.

Mr Howell hoped to make a statement on depletion policy soon. He stressed that uncertainties in world oil markets and about production from the British sector of the North Sea meant that the policy adopted had to be flexible.

### Footwear import talks promised

By Derek Harris  
Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister for Trade, will hold discussions with the Brazilian government over complaints that the footwear imports into Britain are soaring.

British manufacturers say the prices of Brazilian goods are being kept low artificially by subsidies of at least 15 per cent.

Mr Parkinson yesterday told an all-party footwear group of MPs, led by Mr Peter Fry, Conservative MP for Wellesborough, that a meeting with the Brazilian government would be arranged soon.

The minister has said to meet industry leaders to review their formal application for the Government to back action against Brazil under article 19 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr Parkinson told MPs that the Brazilian imports represented only 3 per cent of the British market. However, he accepted that there was growing resentment in the industry at the accelerated rate at which Brazil was exporting.

Already, Brazil has become Britain's fifth largest foreign supplier and in the first quarter sent in 1.2 million pairs of footwear compared with a 1979 total of 3.2 million.

The Brazilian makers are claimed to be escaping the effects of a 30 per cent export tariff which the Brazilians last year placed on supplies of finished leather to world markets — effectively subsidizing the Brazilian manufacturers by at least 15 per cent.

But Mr Parkinson resisted pressures from the MPs for a reduction in quotas of east European footwear although he promised to stand firm against

arguments for quota increases.

Mr Parkinson gave warning of the danger with any quota system of forcing importers to concentrate further upmarket to capitalize on greater price values. This would threaten a market sector where British makers were most likely to remain competitive.

Mr Parkinson gave a cool reception to the idea of an agreement for footwear on the lines of the Multi Fibre Arrangement (MFA) for textiles.

Under the MFA, agreement only 25 per cent of textile imports were controlled while in footwear there were already controls on 25 per cent of imports.

Action is further individual instances of import difficulty could lead to the 25 per cent control of footwear imports being increased.

### Stock Markets

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Gilt 70.39, up 0.50

sterling  
3330, up 35 pts  
Tex 73.4, down 0.1

dollar  
183.3, down 0.1  
11.7625, down 50 pts

gold  
45.5, up 513

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Euro \$ 81-9  
Euro \$ 91-94

### BRIEF

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ring to bite, page 29

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PRICE CHANGES

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16p to 77p	18p to 27p	12p to 30p	22p to 63p	13p to 75p

reland 5p to 29p  
Prop 5p to 18p  
Dtd 5p to 40p  
51p to 51p  
13p to 33p

Bank 16p to 28p  
MK Electric 4p to 17p  
Nat Carbon 4p to 12p  
Rand Mine Prop 5p to 23p  
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## UBM Group Limited

### A Record Year

Michael Phillips, Chairman, reviews the year ended 29th February, 1980.

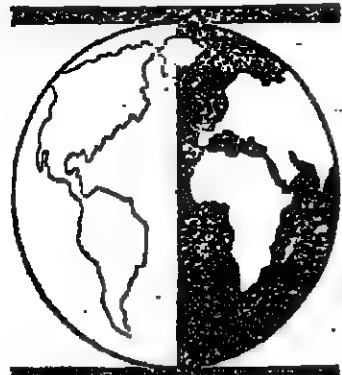
- \* Pre-tax profits more than doubled at £121M.
- \* Total dividend up 16% to 5½p.
- \* Revaluation of properties reveals surplus of some £21M.
- \* Group's borrowings cut to 18% of shareholders funds.

Benefits still to come from reduction in costs and improved efficiency — since the beginning of new financial year more difficult trading conditions — nevertheless, the Group now in a much stronger position to face these conditions and to take advantage of suitable opportunities to expand its businesses.

For a copy of the full Report write to The Secretary, UBM Group Limited, Arvon Works, Winteratone Road, Bristol, BS99 7PL.

Builders Merchants: Motor Dealers: Glass Merchants: Scaffolding Contractors: Overseas Merchants.





## Sharp fall in Japan's payments deficit

Japan's overall balance of payments deficit narrowed sharply to \$250m (£108m) in May from an upwards revised \$5,380m April deficit, and compared with a \$7,541m deficit a year earlier, the finance ministry in Tokyo said in a preliminary report.

The May current account deficit narrowed to \$1,730m from a revised \$1,920m April deficit, and compared with an \$889m deficit a year ago. The May preliminary trade deficit narrowed to \$650m from an upwards revised \$831m April deficit, compared with a \$4m deficit a year earlier.

The deficit on invisible trade and transfer payments was \$1,100m, compared with a \$1,090m deficit in April and an \$885m deficit a year ago.

### International loans

Borrowings on the international capital market in April totalled \$8,151m (£3,313m), or 41 per cent more than in March, latest data released by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris reveal. The increase reflects a 16.6 per cent increase in the total value of external bond issues floated during the month to \$3,412m.

### Baltic oil drilling

Petrolbaltica, a joint venture between East Germany, the Soviet Union and Poland, is ready to start drilling for oil in the Baltic Sea, the East German News Agency ADP says. Technical preparations are almost complete.

### Revised profits up

The Commerce Department in Washington has raised its estimate of United States first quarter after-tax profits to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$156,000m (about \$4,000m) from a rate of \$155,500m reported last month.

### New takeover code

Dr Mahathir Mohamed, the Malaysian deputy prime minister, said in Kuala Lumpur that the Government was taking steps to draw up a code on takeovers and mergers to protect the interest of investors.

### Aid cuts threat

The Environmental Protection Agency in Washington has threatened to cut off \$700m (nearly £302m) in Federal money for California unless the state sets up programmes to inspect car pollution-control equipment.

### Tight money policy

Mr Haruo Masekawa, governor of the Bank of Japan, says the bank will stick to its tight money policy, because it is too early to say that the prices in Japan have been stabilized.

### Shale oil plans

Mr Clifton C. Garvin Jr, chairman of Exxon, says in Houston the corporation will build 150 plants in Colorado capable of producing a total of eight million barrels a day of synthetic fuels by 2010. The scheme will cost \$500,000m (£215,517m).

### Foreign debt rise

Belgian foreign debt rose by 17,540m francs (about £268m) in the week to June 16, national bank figures show. Belgium's foreign currency reserves rose by 13,940m francs to 103,880m while the country's ECU holdings rose 3,600m to 1,213,200m.

Wider choice of winter holidays offered to beat recession

## Late rush for summer holidays before winter downturn

Despite reports from some travel agents of more summer package holidays being cancelled, leading tour operators are still reporting strong demand in late sales of holidays with the prospect of the main season finishing about 5 per cent up in volume compared with last year.

Even though evidence is mounting of sharply increased recession effects, especially outside the south east, the Halifax Building Society yesterday said there had been little change so far in the seasonal pattern of withdrawals of funds to meet costs of holidays.

But next winter looks like bringing a sharp dose of discontent. More winter holidays are being offered in a scramble for volume sales, while many in the industry are expecting overall sales to decline.

Prices are about 8 to 10 per cent up on last year. Unless bookings improve, a rash of late season price-cutting seems inevitable.

As holidaymakers become more choosy on prices the direct sell holiday companies are expected to increase their market share which has already risen from 3 per cent to an estimated 9 per cent in the past three years.

Direct sell operators, which cut out the traditional travel agent and claim to sell comparable holidays usually around 10 per cent below the prices of tour operators using the travel agent network, could have an estimated 20 per cent and 25 per cent of the market within three years according to Mr Paul Brett, managing director of Portland Holidays, the latest entrant in the direct sell field.

So far Portland has achieved a load figure of more than 95 per cent this year and expects to finish the season, during which some 40,000 holidays are being

offered, with an overall loading of 80 per cent.

Portland, which has been operating for eight months, will offer 25,000 holidays in the winter market which is running at around 1.5 million holidays compared with the 3.3 million in the main season.

The big question for such direct sell operators, as for the conventional tour operators, is how far these holidays can be sold at full price rather than by late deep price-cutting.

Tour operators, including three of the larger companies, are all offering more winter holidays. Cosmos has increased its winter programme by 21 per cent with 160,000 holidays on offer, and a key sales push on cheap holidays to destinations like China, Hongkong and Thailand.

Thomson Holidays, the largest tour operator, has a 400,000 winter holidays programme, up 15 per cent on last year. Although it has raised winter holiday prices by just over 8 per cent, it estimates that overall winter holiday capacity is likely to be up between 10 and 15 per cent, with bookings off to a slower start than last year.

Thomson hopes the keen winter prices will keep demand up in spite of more difficult economic conditions and forecasts that the market should largely hold up, possibly with a fractional downturn overall.

Thomson admits it could be "a tough winter" and that booking is likely to be late, but has been encouraged by the buoyant market.

It says volumes were up by around 8 per cent in the past two months, and sales are reported to be going well for September and October. Of 600,000 main season holidays on offer more than 90 per cent have been sold.

But a decline in the winter market is forecast by Mr Harry Goodman, chairman of Jetason, whose prices are being held low in the hope it will give it a market share increase of between 12 and 14 per cent.

Intasun claims that a two week winter holiday for a family of three in a Miami Beach hotel will be cheaper by £576 compared with leading competitors, and that a £428 Hawaii two week holiday will undercut one competitor by more than £200.

It was Intasun's dash for a volume tourist market in the United States that has been taking British tourists to Miami Beach for less than £200 per head for a week, and Mr Goodman claims that the Miami programme of 100,000 holidays is paying off in spite of some problems.

Intasun had some early teething troubles with the programme. Two hotels were dropped as unsatisfactory. The hotels were followed by riots some 15 miles from the resort.

But in two months Intasun took 20,000 British holidaymakers to Miami and the Bahamas on up to 11 charter flights a week. It will be offering 20,000 Miami holidays in the Florida high season this winter, starting at just under £200 for seven nights, although rising to over £300 and more than £400 for a fortnight.

But Mr Goodman admits there has been a question mark over the reaction of those holidaymakers yet to experience this summer's high temperatures and high humidity in Florida.

An upsurge in dissatisfaction—there is only a 2 per cent complaints rate at present—might hit next year's sales volume that is the key to keeping prices down.

Derek Harris

## Setback for Italy's anti-inflation measures

By John Earle

Rome, June 18

Signor Filippo Maria Pandolfi, the Italian treasury minister, has taken to task his colleagues. Signor Antonio Bisaglia, the minister of industry, for allegedly hampering the formulation of urgent measures to combat inflation and deal with the impending recession.

Two days ago Signor Bisaglia predicted that the government would modify the inflationary effect of the scale mobile, the automatic indexed wage adjustment, by intervening on the payment of social service charges, increasing value added tax, revising the energy plan, and other measures.

There was an immediate hostile reaction from trade union leaders, who reject any tampering with the scale mobile.

Signor Pandolfi said any forecasts were premature. "The manoeuvre in economic policy which the government is preparing to undertake cannot be reduced to several single measures, nor can it be judged in ignorance of the overall picture which is much more complex than is generally realized."

Signor Pandolfi is said to be concerned that partial disclosures of the measures had led to a hostile reception from the unions which could have been avoided by keeping quiet.

Although the Pandolfi measures are still being prepared, it is likely to be based on a combination of increasing state payment of social service charges, higher value added tax, the trimming of public expenditure, the introduction of a law to allow revaluation of fixed assets and adjustments to the scale mobile.

Rationalization of the civil service's working hours and price incentives on the use of energy in the Mezzogiorno industrial region are also being considered. Energy price cuts in the region could encourage consumption of the Algerian methane to be brought there by the Transmed pipeline.

## Call to devise national strategy for all information technology

By Kenneth Owen

Technology Editor

A proposal that the Government should devise a national strategy for information technology, embracing all aspects of computers, microelectronics and telecommunications, has been put to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, by Mr Kenneth Baker, MP, chairman of the Conservative backbench industry committee.

Mr Baker is urging, rather than attempt to arrest the decline of the older, dying industries, the Government should look to the new industries which could lead to expansion and the creation of new wealth.

At a business telecommunications conference in London organized by Online Conferences yesterday, Mr Baker outlined a programme which he had discussed with Sir Keith. His first point was that a minister for information technology should be appointed within the Department of Industry.

This, he said, was not a gimmick; it was essential to have a focal point in government

for this diverse industry. Neither would it entail a new bureaucracy; the departments involved already existed.

The Government should prepare and publish a policy document on "Information technology in the United Kingdom in the 1980s". It should embody a programme outlining the opportunities and pointing out how they could be maximized.

Next, the Departments of Industry and of Trade should initiate a strong programme to sell the products of Britain's information technology industry abroad.

Also, the Government should announce a new procurement policy to replace the ICL oriented policy with one concerned with a broader national interest. The "national interest" must be broadly defined to encompass terminals, peripherals, software and research as well as computer hardware.

The Government should identify applications for advanced systems within its own

activities, and procure them from the British information technology industry.

These could include the introduction of the "electronic office" in Whitehall; the use of Prestel; the wider use of computers in the health services; microcomputers for schools; a more concentrated national space programme; energy saving in buildings; and the improvement of telecommunications, particularly in the City of London.

Mr Baker's other proposals included: corporation tax should be changed to reduce or eliminate the discrimination against service companies; the new minister should take the lead in setting up technology agreements between unions and employers; the Government's research and development programme should involve industry; the enterprise zones should be the focus of a major effort in promoting information technology in small companies; and the Government should ensure that more people are trained at all levels in the new skills.

## Consumer credit Act 'a landmark of the 1970s'

By Robin Young

Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The licensing provisions of the Consumer Credit Act have been a landmark of the 1970s, Mr Gordon Borrie, the director general of fair trading, said in his annual report yesterday.

Mr Borrie said the provisions, which involved licensing almost everyone concerned with consumer credit, had been criticized as "a sledgehammer to crack a nut", but had already proved valuable and would demonstrate their value increasingly in future.

He said: "Before the Act some very undesirable people were involved with credit, and having little regard for the credit of financial misery they left behind."

His report shows that there

was a marked growth in 1979 in the number of licences revoked because the director general was dissatisfied with the conduct of the licensees. A total of 52 licences were refused or revoked in 1979 and a further 73 were still under consideration at the end of the year.

The report says the Office of Fair Trading is identifying more unfair practices which the director general sees as undesirable and which are possible grounds for refusing a consumer credit licence. These include selling cars that are not roadworthy and charging unjustified cancellation fees for home improvement work.

Mr Borrie said the main purpose of the Office of Fair Trading was unlikely to change in the 1980s. "The need to help ensure fairness in trading will remain."

## Birmid jobs dispute may spread

By Clifford Webb

Midland Industrial Correspondent

Workers throughout the Birmid Quilcast Group may be asked to take industrial action to force management to drop plans to close its Birmid works, near Birmingham, and dismiss 700 of the 900 employees there.

A meeting of Birmid workers has been called for this morning and will be recommended by the four unions involved to fight the closure. Workers could be asked to man picket lines to prevent the company transferring production machinery to its other factories.

Management representatives met union officials yesterday to hear their complaints about the company's action in sending dismissal notices to 700

## Imports pattern of oil nations

By John Whitmore

Financial Correspondent

One of the problems facing the western economies, according to the latest Bank of England Bulletin, is estimating how the oil exporting countries will deploy their increased income. The Bank suggests there are grounds for thinking that the money will not necessarily be spent in the near future to finance a substantial increase in imports.

In a special article the Bulletin draws together the figures for the oil exporting countries' balance of payments and overseas investment since the first major oil price rise in 1973. These point to a significant slowdown in import volume in the latter part of the 1970s, particularly by those countries that have tended to use most of their export income to purchase goods overseas.

At the same time the Bank notes that, despite the much larger financial surplus that can be expected as a result of recent oil price increases, the exporting countries' funds are being deployed among a much larger number of banks than was the case in the mid-1970s. This meant less pressure than would otherwise have been the case on the capital ratios of the largest banks.

The accompanying table summarizes a number of more detailed tables the Bank has assembled from various sources.

Also included in the current Bulletin is a special article on the use that companies are

making of inflation accounting for management purposes. The Bank conducted a survey of 40 companies and it revealed that about 40 per cent had a plans to use current cost accounting (CCA).

The Bulletin concludes that the most useful applications of CCA could be in helping to

decide dividend policy, helping to decide which activities should be run down or sold because of inadequate rates of return, determining the allocation of capital expenditure and determining the pricing of goods where these are not totally controlled by market forces.

Oil exporting countries											
Balance of payments \$000m and deployment of cash surplus											
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	(a)	1979	1973	1978	1979
Oil and gas exports	37	116	107	130	144	138	213				
Total exports	41	123	113	138	154	148	225				
Imports	22	39	59	74	89	104	105				
Trade balance	+19	+84	+54	+54	+65	+44	+120				
Invisibles, etc.	-13	-17	-25	-29	-38	-45	-46				
Current balance	+6	+67	+29	+25	+27	+1	+74				
External borrowing and other adjustments	-12	+7	+4	+11	+20	+5					
Cash surplus for investment		55	36	39	36	19	79	236			
Deployed:											
Bank deposits	26.6	9.9	12.0	13.0	3.9	37.3					
Short-term gov't securities	8.0	-0.4	-2.2	-1.1	-0.8	3.3					
Long-term gov't securities	1.1	2.4	4.4	4.5	-1.9	-0.7					
Other capital flows	7.1	12.8	13.2	9.8	5.8	9.0					
IMF and IBRD	3.5	4.0	2.0	0.3	0.1	-2.0					
Flow of funds to developing countries	4.9	6.5	6.4	7.0	6.2	6.9					
Unidentified items	1.9	1.1	2.8	4.1	5.4	25.2					
Deployed in UK	6.0	-	-2.1	0.5	0.2	2.2	8.5				
In sterling assets	16.0	4.3	6.8	3.3	-2.0	15.0	48.3				
In other currencies	11.7	9.8	12.1	9.1	1.3	8.9	55.4				
Deployed in the US	20.5	21.3	19.2	20.6	13.9	27.7	123.7				
Deployed elsewhere											

Oil exporting countries are defined as the thirteen members of Opec together with Trinidad and Tobago, Bahrain, Brunei and Oman.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Consequences of monetarism

From Professor I. F. Pearce

Sir, I can hardly believe that there exists, or ever has existed, an economist who does not, or did not, share Professor Hayek's "conviction" (*The Times*, June 13) that "the value of money is wholly determined by the magnitude of the supply of money in relation to the demand for holding it."

The matter for immediate concern is not this incontrovertible theorem, but rather its equally incontrovertible consequence, given that the cost of supplying money is zero. Anything which costs nothing to produce must be worth nothing in the long run. How, and for how long, can a stable value in exchange be preserved for a free good?

Professors Hayek and Friedman have, each in his own way, sought to solve the problem by recommending physical controls, either upon the supply or upon the demand for money, or both: upon demand by requiring the government to balance its budget (presumably at the same time insisting that private persons and private industry should balance their budgets also) or upon supply by ordering the closure of the printing presses against the will of those who presently operate them for profit.

Does it not seem strange that two most rigorous and articulate advocates of free

markets, wise and experienced as they are, should, when they come to the money market, turn upon their principles and press for controls? Why not instead establish a fixed real cost of production for money, forget the controls and allow the laws of supply and demand to take their course?

One way to do this would be simply to change the wording on our bank notes. Instead of the legend "I promise to pay the bearer on demand the sum of one pound" we might substitute, and give effect to, an alternative "I promise to pay, 30 days after the surrender of this note for destruction, the sum of one pound multiplied by the level of the designated cost of living index on the date of surrender." At the same time anyone who wishes to have a new bank note printed might be required to buy it at a price similarly calculated.

If any reader feels disposed to look upon this suggestion as frivolous let him think hard and long on the reasons why the Chief Cashier of the Bank of England ever promised to pay anything in the first place. It is not the money, but the consequences of the apparently trivial change proposed above would be other than traumatic. A new one pound note of the recommended design might well see less in real purchasing power. Nor

could anyone create it money without someone having produced goods of corresponding value. No native forms of money could ever be "good money drives out the bad" of England might disappear. Government would have actually to "create" money when it "there are no funds" unless it would be able to raise only for a share of the sale of the sale of the printed money, of the capital assets of the party they work for. Trade unions would have used to "fighting" for a wage cut as well as a wage increase.

Professor Hayek is given the political will can be terminated in and sooner or later. And when it is terminus will be necessary to do things beforehand to co-society to the coming even if nothing more than an insistent of the alarm. Yours sincerely, I. F. PEARCE, Department of Economics, The University of Southampton SO9 5NH, June 18.

## A 1,350% increase in the price of electricity

From Mr Alan Angus

Sir, I was particularly interested in the letter from Mr E. A. Smith (June 9), regarding the "cost of marketing electricity".

I own a small house in Brighton, Sussex, let into four separate flats, each being separately metered, and charged direct to the tenant by the South Eastern Electricity Board, and in addition I am liable as owner to pay a small public ways (communal stairway) lighting charge on a flat rate basis, and during the last financial year ending April 30, 1979 for 44p, and November 19, 1979 for 41p.

The South Eastern Electricity Board sent me a stereo-type letter on March 27 stating that flat rate prices were being withdrawn from March 31 and I was somewhat stunned to be told that future charges would be on a standard domestic price basis of 56.12p per unit.

This represents inflation at over 1,350 per cent, and applying to a good and honest even by today's standards and wonder if this is a record. I pointed out to the South Eastern Electricity Board that they

were already getting the benefit of rental/standing charges from the four meters of the tenants in the house, but to no avail.

In mitigation the South Eastern Electricity Board pleaded rising costs, that they have agreed this rise with the South Eastern Electricity Committee, a body to whom I have been able to make no representation, having been presented with a fait accompli, and they trust that I find their price reasonable. Ultimately, of course, the tenants will have to pay, in addition to their own quarterly charges.

The Government really should take a close look at the whole public service monopoly situation, with a view to removing their monopoly power, and introducing competition in the form of private power companies.

I find these increases utterly exorbitant, and unreasonable, in all the circumstances, and especially as it is a matter of public safety. Yours sincerely, E. A. SMITH, 4, Cissbury Gardens, Flinton Valley, Wokingham, Berkshire RG40 3EX, June 16.

## An exports surrender?

From Mr Christopher Fogg

Sir, For Britain and British companies to survive we have to fight in the international markets against weapons such as special export incentives (Australia), long-term low interest financing (Scandinavia), below cost sales to generate hard currency (USSR), pricing policies set to achieve the long-term objective of foreign trading companies (Japan), special exporting low taxation companies (United States).

We have the self-inflicted injury of high inflation, low productivity and high interest rates. We have the economic exporting disadvantages of a petro-currency.

I am now amazed to hear that it has been decided to cut out most of the assistance provided by the British Overseas Trade Board, easily the most important government initiative to new export initiative.

Have we, in fact, decided to surrender? CHRISTOPHER FOGG, Managing Director, Percy Fogg & Co Ltd, Gravesend, Kent, London SW17 0NE, June 16.

## London Transport's unfulfilled promise

From Mr A. M. Alexander

Sir, On June 11, 1979, Mr L. J. Watmore (Letters, June 17) need not worry. As with so many large institutions in a monopoly situation, "promise" usually falls far short of "fulfilment".

Not is this limited merely to the comparison of the timetable and the "service"—at least on the Northern Line—for to the ever-failing lifts at Goudge Street, or to the weeks it takes for an apology to be received in respect of complaints.

Around this time last year with a fanfare of trumpets, not all that different from that accompanying the voucher scheme, London Transport announced—in mitigation of a similar promise of service price increase—a new free concession for long-term London commuter season ticket holders, namely the ability to travel in central London out of rush hours entirely free. On the implementation of the price

increase the concession was abandoned, and in the autumn of 1979, the weather may be unseasonal, but 1979 has unequivocally passed, and where is the concession?

Not to be implemented it seems. The public relations department say because despite the fact that the concession is a "service" in the promise, they could not reach agreement with the booking office staff on the implementation. What private business offers discount terms, fails to honour them, and then excuses itself by saying that junior employees in the accounts department did not agree? The director of the department, however, says "severe financial constraints have demanded a reappraisal, this is probably nearer the truth, and equally unacceptable, as a precedent for an excuse for London Transport to avoid its moral obligations, and fail to honour its contractual ones."

On this kind of record, GLC's current takeover by management of transport London could hardly matter worse. Yours faithfully, A. M. ALEXANDER, 46 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3DX, June 17.

## Integrated circuit manufacture

From Mr David Raven

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Tesco checked

blames its £1.1m drop in profits to on its huge expansion programme, being the setback as "an unavoidable step". That is certainly one way of at it.

It's push for more selling space is more than it can generate. After £110m on new stores, refitting and tions, it ended the year to February in net overdrafts of £62m compared £20m net cash and has had to pay to the bank.

£4.8m turnover to £3.2m of interest more than explains the fall in capital spending heading for per-115m in the current year, as a further sq ft is added to selling space, is looking for ways to finance its.

A rights issue is ruled out but the internal property valuation of £360m—over book value—points to some kind and leaseback scheme and there are ps that institutions may help finance store development.

financing package which emerges crucial to Tesco's stockmarket rating profits outlook is none too inspiring short-term with even the optimists



Sir Peter Porter, chairman of Tesco.

looking for £41m in 1980-81. Unlike 1979, whose concentration of foods a main reason for its recent strong showing, Tesco's big involvement in ds through Home 'n' Wear is proving an at the moment and provides an valid explanation for the very dating 1979-80 results as Tesco's rary setback" argument.

second half at Home 'n' Wear was ing of a disaster after the June rise . Tesco absorbed this increase in to keep sales moving but caught seasonal lines like knitwear by the still found itself with very high which had to be liquidated with mark-downs.

is looking for better from the other appointments in 1979-80. Cartiers ily broke-even after reorganization id Tesco Ireland which made a loss, ig underperformed the market by ifth in the 59th year the shares, yield- per cent at 59.1p after the 21 per cent d rise and selling on a prospective 10 or 11, need some encouraging in future financing to hold these

## and Aircraft ng higher

ig-term outlook for Westland Aircraft ll be cloudy but for the time-being up is going a long-way towards just- a newly-won status as something of a arket high-flyer.

shares surged up another 16p to 96p ay on news of an interim profits rise £2m to £10.6m—fully £3m above uterations.

in spite of the group's warning that : no normal pattern between first and half results it is not hard to make out for adjusting recent estimates of £20m for the full-year up to £25m or group has more than six months ord- hand, the balance sheet has been rmed to show net cash of around although boosted by advances on con-

tracts) and Westland has finally freed itself of nil-profit Lyx production for the MoD initial contract which caused heavy provisions in previous years.

Break-even work accounted for £22m of the £75m helicopter turnover in the first-half and points to second-half margins climbing from around 8.5 per cent to 12 per cent.

This could lift helicopter profits close to £10m in the second-half and there may be of course substantial claw-backs from 1977-78 provisions on top of that.

Add in the very long-term prospect (possibly eight years away) of a substantial boom from the joint project with the Italian Augusta group and the shares on a prospective fully-taxed p/e of under 6 and likely yield of close on 9 per cent would seem to have yet further scope.

The longer-term shadow, however, remains in the patchy ordering pattern which has emerged for military craft and doubts about Westland's ability as a relatively lowly capitalizing group to compete in world market growing over-capacity.

The break-up of the Arab British Helicopter venture has left a gaping hole in the future order book although the group still apparently has hopes of receiving compensation either in cash or in new orders.

Given the current fashion for defence stocks, however, the optimists are going to outnumber the pessimists for some months to come whatever the long-term picture.

## Bank Bulletin

### The question of pay

The main domestic theme of the latest Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin is the predictable one: pay settlements must fall appreciably in the next pay round. That says nothing new and the real interest continues to lie in just how rapidly it is all going to happen.

Certainly, there are signs that Government policy is starting to work its effects on small pockets in the manufacturing sector; and there has been plenty of noise over the past few weeks on the need for a more determined line on public sector pay. But still it is difficult to peer into the future with any great precision, and the Bank itself says that the full effect of present policies on wages and prices may not be seen for some time.

In other words, any hopes of a less restrictive policy posture may be fairly distant. That presumably does not entirely rule out the possibility of a small cut in MLR before all that long, but the Bank is quick to point out that real interest rates are scarcely high and that any large fall in rates must await a fall in the underlying rate of price inflation. The other risk in a rapid reduction in interest rates is, of course, the possible impact on sterling.

## Johnson Matthey

### Strong growth from banking

Johnson Matthey's dramatic final quarter increase in profits shows how important precious metals still are to the group, in spite of the increased emphasis in recent years on manufacturing and high technology investment. Pretax profits for the year to the end of March rose from £21.6m to £38.6m, of which some £18m was earned in the final three months.

In spite of the very high metal prices prevailing during that period, the outcome is about £8m above market expectations. The key was much higher commission earnings from the banking side, which with assets and reserves of some £40m is now a very substantial part of the whole operation.

On these figures, the final dividend of 17.1p making 21.4 gross for the year or an increase of 77 per cent, is covered just over three times. On current cost accounting it is likely to be comfortably covered twice. In addition, the shareholders are to receive a one for one scrip.

Such results clearly underpin last night's price of 288p at which level the shares yield 7.4 per cent. But equally important for shareholders' peace of mind is the value of assets. The surplus arising on the revaluation of stocks at the end of the year was £56m.

## Economic notebook

### You cannot please all the people all the time

It is one of the most basic precepts of politics that you can not please everyone. Yet this fundamental rule of life seems to be suspended whenever economists discuss the debt.

The debate going on in the country at the moment about the Government's economic policies is being conducted between two schools, both of whom discuss the issue as if the policies would lead to all the good consequences one could possibly wish without any harmful effects at all.

Those who advocate tight monetary policy suggest that, contrary to all the evidence of history, their proposals do not imply any significant or lasting drop in output and employment. They suggest instead that any attempt to secure expansion of the real variables in the economy now leads to a greater crash later and usually throw in for good measure the suggestion that the speed with which retribution is delivered is growing every day.

They do this even though the evidence from our experience suggests that the lag, before a contractionary policy produces beneficial effects, have not decreased at all.

On the other hand the growing band of people who feel that the present combination of policies are leading to disaster seem to imply that their own policies will find some way out of the circle of inflation and unemployment which has dogged postwar governments.

The mixture of fiscal expansion and income policy which they recommend is often put forward as offering a combination of full employment and price stability.

What is most disturbing about both these schools is that they suggest that if it is possible to cure one economic problem we can cure them all; and if we cannot solve all our problems we cannot solve any of them.

In suggesting this identity, they follow a familiar path in British economic thought which tells us a lot about what change is so hard to achieve in British society. For they are all examples of the belief that unless

we can find a perfect solution to all our problems there is nothing which can be done at all.

In holding this view, economists are acting firmly within the tradition of welfare economics in Britain. For at the heart of the dominant school of welfare analysis in the British economic tradition is a desire for perfection which has become an almost impenetrable barrier to change.

Economists are inclined to use Pareto (named after the originator of rules in assessing whether a change in the economy or society is desirable or not. These basically suggest that change can only be justified if some benefits and no one loses from the change.

It is easy to see just how pervasive this view is particularly in public policy. Tax changes, for example, are discussed in terms of a notion of equity which implies that everyone who might be affected is altered by their position, unaltered as a result of the new policy.

The idea that a change in relative positions is actually desired is wholly alien to this school of thought. (Though not, of course, to the present Government which has shown

a quite unwavering willingness to introduce change for the simple reason that things are not right as they are.)

The truth is that it is almost inconceivable that any policy meets the test for a Pareto gain, as it is called (though the abolition of the Department of the Environment and the redeployment of the staff to useful work must come close).

In economics there are trade-offs; indeed, economics is usually all about trade-offs. That is why so much of the present debate on economic strategy is unhelpful. It suggests that, through monetary restraint or incomes policy, we can cure the problem of inflation; and that we can then go on to achieve balanced and painless growth.

This clearly does not fit in easily with any of the theories of how inflation is caused and how it can be cured. Let us assume that a combination of high exchange rates and high interest rates will in time force employers in manufacturing to

### 'Perfection has become an impenetrable barrier to change'

stand out against large pay settlements; and let us also assume that unions accept the disciplines which this implies and that lower pay settlements spread to the rest of the economy as the recession does its work.

What is the means for preventing a new upsurge in inflation if the economy ever shows signs of recovery?

If the only thing which can prevent employers giving excessive wage increases is imminent bankruptcy, how is it ever possible to allow industry to move on from its situation to growth? This problem lies at the heart of the clear switch in emphasis which has occurred in Government thinking from the control of the money supply to concern with private sector bank lending.

In making a broadly monetarist view of the world, the Government has been falling back on the belief that it should squeeze the private sector and above all the manufacturing sector so that it will stand up to pay demands.

This approach may be the only one open to a government which rejects incomes policy and puts the defeat of inflation at the top of its list of priorities. Indeed, it may be the only policy which is open to a government which is not prepared to accept ever-accelerating inflation. But it is not the same as the constantly suggested position of the Government—which is that by defeating inflation we also provide a basis for expansion of real output.

It may be that it is worth paying the cost in terms of lost output which the present strategy involves; that is a political decision, but it does seem to be a very high price for the country's great deal of harm to pretend that there is no trade-off being accepted.

The Government frequently suggests that there is no alternative to its present policy. That is not true. The alternative to what they are doing is to do something different. It may be that all the alternatives are much worse than the present policy. But economists, in government and out of it, do no good by pretending that if we can please one set of people we shall please them all.

David Blake

# How the recession is starting to bite

Industrial output figures this week, indicating the sharpest downturn for five years, show recession biting in Britain in the first four months of the year. But in manufacturers' order books, in retailers' returns and behind bank counters there is evidence that the recessionary screw began to tighten in earnest six weeks or so ago. This has still to filter through to the official statistics.

The North was hit first—and hard, but nearly every region of the country, outside the south-east, is now experiencing a marked downturn in activity.

Both home and export orders were slipping by the end of the year but the shutters really came down with a bang during the first week of April, says Sir Reginald Parkes, chairman of the midland region of the Confederation of British Industry.

"I fear there is worse to come because de-stocking will continue for at least another month. I fear that it will be the second half of next year before we really start moving."

High interest rates, sharply declining domestic demand and export efforts blunted by sterling's strength are hitting virtually every sector of industry in the region. There are only a few exceptions—the defence industries, energy-related goods and high technology electronic products.

Reports to the clearing banks from their regional offices point to fast deteriorating business conditions especially in the North-east, North-west and the Midlands.

Mr Alan Davies of Barclays Bank's economics department, says that until last month exports had held reasonably well notwithstanding the strength of the pound.

"But orders are now weakening and in some cases dramatically. There are companies, especially in engineering, whose order books have disappeared overnight."

Industry is not crying wolf, he says. "The position is becoming very serious indeed." All the banks are now witnessing de-stocking taking place in what one senior manager describes as a "ferocious" way.

A senior Midlands Bank economist says: "Inflationary costs that have hit industry are now being reflected in greater utilization of bank facilities by the manufacturing sector."

In other words, some companies are having to stretch their balance sheets not to expand, but simply to survive.

The North-east is traditionally the region most sensitive to economic downturns. Unemployment has risen nearly a full percentage point since the turn of the year. It reached 9.7 per cent last month compared with the national figure of 6.1 per cent.

Job opportunities are scarce. The regional CBI reports that companies are barely keeping their heads above water and closures are being announced weekly.

South Wales is not far behind. Steel cutbacks have pushed the unemployment rate for Wales as a whole to 8.4 per cent. With North Wales also hit by closures—Bernard Ward's has closed a plastics factory and Ferodo has announced redundancies—the total of nearly 100,000 unemployed is expected by the regional CBI to rise to 130,000 during 1980, representing an 11 per cent rate of unemployment.

Department of Employment returns show redundancies in Wales at 28,279 in the first five

months of this year, compared with 7,900 in the same period last year. This takes no account of 7,000 job losses at Stottion.

Ford confirmed this month that 1,000 of the promised 2,500 jobs at its new £180m Bridgend engine plant may not materialize. At Merthyr Tydfil, already suffering from job losses at its large Hoover plant, more than 200 workers at the Kayser-Bondor lingerie factory have been warned of redundancy because of trading problems caused by cheap foreign imports.

In the North-west unemployment figures showed a marginal improvement, to 7.9 per cent last month, but, as elsewhere outside the South-east, next week's unemployment returns are anxiously awaited because of the uniform expectation of a worsening picture, with job opportunities down.

Not only home orders, but exports, too, are significantly lower, according to the latest investment forecasts down-

wards.

At Reckitt and Colman, centre, at Hull, employs 3,000, reduced trading has led to cuts in overtime working, the halving of recruitment and some staff reductions, largely through natural wastage.

The normally buoyant East Midlands has already seen unemployment rates creep up to 5.3 per cent, with fewer job opportunities. Textiles, footwear and engineering are the main areas affected.

Even the South-west, with its booming service industries, is reporting a rise from the recession. Unemployment stands at 5.7 per cent, compared with 5.4 per cent in May last year.

There are reports, notably from the North-east, of substantially lower levels of absenteeism and sickness leave, and sharply reduced labour turnover as workers hang on to the jobs available. Some regional CBI officials regard this as a sign that workforces are facing up to the realities of recession—and they are waiting to see how far such attitudes may trim demands in the coming pay round. It is what most managements say they need, along with a reduction in interest rates, to see them through the recession.

The effects of the recession emerge not only from CBI monitoring but from evidence provided by retailers about the sales of goods on which customers can postpone decisions. These sales were probably 5 per cent lower in the North-east during the past month than elsewhere. The fall was about half of that in the other regions except for what, at any rate for the moment, is the more favoured South.

Within the overall figures there is the steep fall of 25 per cent in retail sales reported in Edinburgh. Despite the oil boom, Aberdeen shopkeepers are experiencing some downturns.

There are variations in the experience of retailers with nationwide outlets. Mr Terry Curry, joint managing director of Currys, the chain selling electrical goods, says that the worst hit areas are the North-east and South Wales, and that the North-west sales have been more badly affected than those in the Midlands.

But Ward White, one of the largest shoe manufacturers and with retail outlets outside the South-east, is finding its Midlands sales more badly hit than those in the North-west.

Woolworths' regional returns clearly show the North, particularly the North-east, the Midlands and South Wales all suffering a bigger fall in sales.

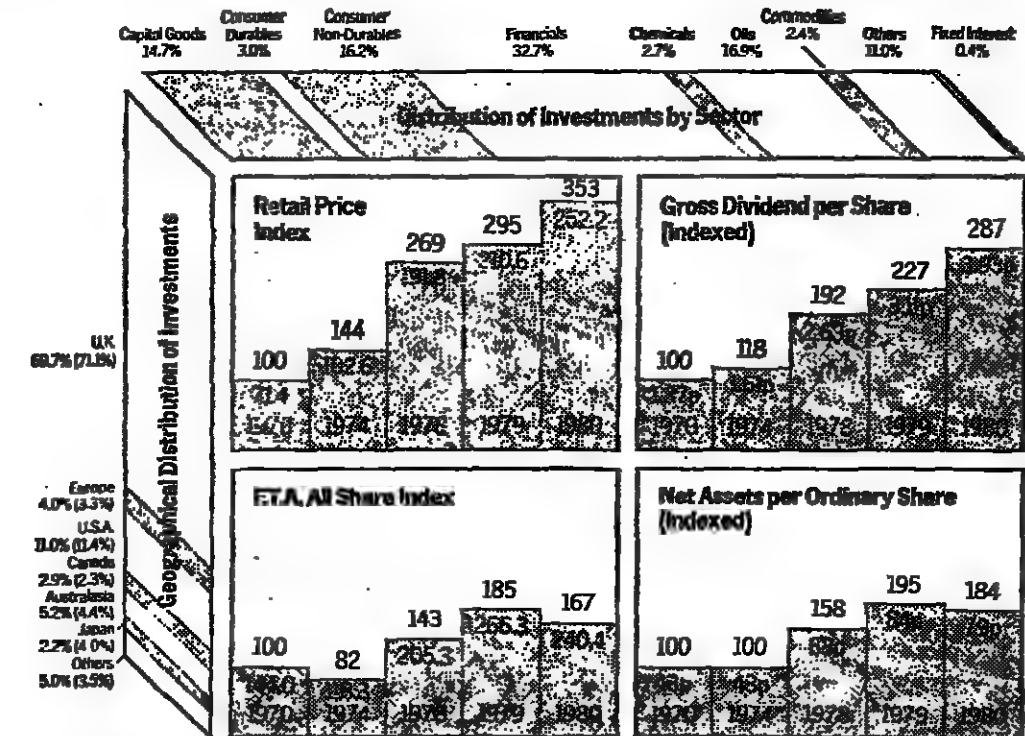
However, beer sales, that most robust of trades during recession, have not been disproportionately hit in these regions, according to Allied Breweries. And the gloom is now shared by Mr Keith Moreton, chairman and managing director of RBM Holdings, Birmingham, which has 150 employees in structural steelwork, plastics, road signs and stockholding. "I don't go along with the dismal jobbies who are talking themselves into the grave and over-reacting to every piece of economic and market gossip," he says.

When the recession suddenly appeared it was if industry collectively lost confidence. Mr Moreton said. "I believe that it will recover just as quickly when the Government brings Minimum Lending Rate down two points."

Although the motor industry's troubles have affected the West Midlands most, Merseyside is one of the many other areas hit, with 3,000 production workers at present laid off for a fortnight at Vauxhall's Ellesmere Port plant and 1,800 in the transmissions plant at Ford's Halewood complex due to be laid off for an extra week in August.

More diversified regions, like the East Midlands and Yorkshire and Humberside, which are usually more able to shrug off recession than their northern neighbours, are also feeling the pinch. On Yorkshire and Humberside the regional CBI reports that many companies are facing their most difficult trading conditions for a long time, with a quarter of the companies in one survey revising

# The Industrial and General Trust Limited



## Total Assets at 31st March 1980: £188 million.

Whilst our income has been buoyant during the past year, notably by special dividends from Shell and other companies, a note of warning must be sounded about the immediate future. The collision between high inflation and monetary restraint, reinforced by a pound strengthened by

oil, is squeezing profits of manufacturers. Furthermore, current cost accounting will paint a disturbing picture of many companies. Dividend growth may well slow down, but we expect your company's income will continue to make satisfactory progress.



A member of the Touche, Remnant Management Group. Total funds under Group management exceed £800 million.

The Report and Accounts can be obtained from The Industrial & General Trust Ltd., Winchester House, 77 London Wall, London EC2N 1BE.

## Business Diary: Whither the CBI? • Ground nuts

sters Spencer Stuart sy compiling a list of successors to the late Sir Mathew as the r-General of the Confed- of British Industry. I couple of names for

lk the CBI council, and members, are unlikely for either and, what is neither is publicly keen n. On the other hand a, the CBI's first undis- success, was both a con- al choice and needed cajoing to move into Street.



ir Morton.

try with strongly held maverick views on management—probably too irreverent for the CBI's backwoodsmen, more's the pity.

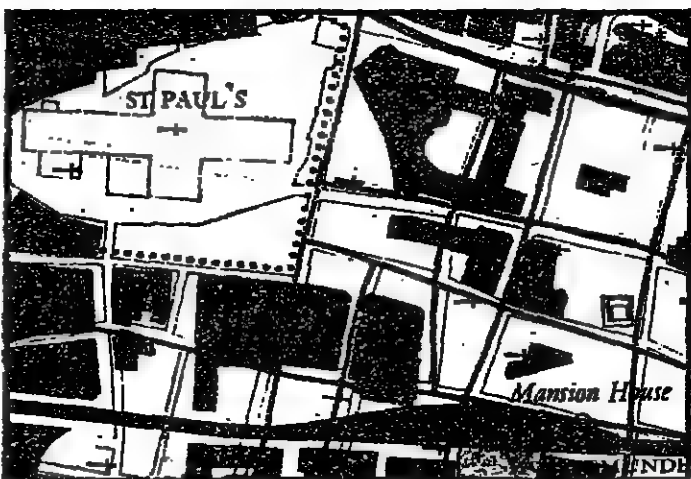
Morton in another and younger winner, but the counter would probably be a DG from nationalized industry and one who has fallen out with the Blessed Margaret at that.

It should be remembered, however, that Sir John came from an interventionist government body, the Office of Fair Trading. His achievements came from swimming successfully against the stream under a Labour government.

Now, under a supposedly more congenial government, but one which the businesses of many CBI members may survive, the confederation cannot afford a "yes man" at the top. Some unions discovered this truth under Labour: the place of the leader of a special interest group is the tents of the faithful—not toying with the coopees at Number 10.



Peter Prior.



● Above is a detail from a map of the City of London: the black spots represent archaeological sites irretrievably lost through redevelopment over the last century.

The map appears in a book out today, *Archaeology of the City of London*, published by the City of London Archaeological Trust. It costs £2.50 and is available from the bookshop of the Museum of London.

Neil Macfarlane, a junior minister at the Department of Education and Science, launched the book in the crypt of Guildhall yesterday. He said that since the archaeological trust got under way eight years ago, its achievements had been permitted to remove one million objects from 40 sites and not one site had been lost to inquiry through "premature development."

In fact, though developers nowadays allow the archaeolo-

● One picture is not worth a thousand words: this was the gist of remarks by Stock Exchange deputy chairman George Nissen yesterday's presentation of the *Accountant* magazine Stock Exchange awards for 1979's clearest company accounts.

The winner out of 12,000 entrants was the cigarette group BAT Industries, which won not because it was the most sumptuously illustrated accounts but because of a "clear and efficient" current cost accounting (CCA) statement.

Accepting the company's prize—a carriage clock (wonder what the runners-up, Smeby Parkes, Berner, thought of it?) BAT chairman Peter Macdonald said he would like to see even more simplicity—perhaps even simpler accounts for shareholders and employees and a fuller statutory set available on request.

Nissen thinks the BATs idea might work if the contents of the simplified accounts were laid down by law. BATs, on the other hand, probably wants less legislation, not more of it.

Municipal Engineering is not usually the first magazine I turn to, but the current issue gripped me with a survey that shows a "blistering" drop of a quarter in the number of London public conveniences in the last decade. Kensington and Chelsea seem to have but 10, and London Transport has closed 35 station toilets. It's even worse in Greater London. A chain reaction, indeed.

Ross Davies







FINANCIAL NEWS

# Cowie wins its bitter fight for control of Ewer

By Rosemary Unsworth

Ewer share without the Tractors acquisition, but yesterday the application for the listing of Ewer's new shares was granted by the Stock Exchange.

Further bitterness ensued when brokers, Laurence Frust, started buying Ewer shares in the market for Ewer associates above the 52p offer price. This effectively prevented T. Cowie acquiring any more shares under Takeover Panel rules. Undaunted, the Cowie associates continued to buy Cowie shares through the market when the price fell back to around 35p.

It is estimated, however, that Ewer associates bought approximately 500,000 shares at around 56p, which with the drop in the Ewer price yesterday to 51p after the announcement, means there has been a 5p share loss on those purchases.

During the battle Mr Cowie said that he would be prepared to sell Eastern Tractors, if he was forced to acquire it, if it proved to be a poor purchase, given the problems of the farm machinery business.

Yesterday, Cowie associates continued to buy its own shares as the price climbed back to 38p.

Shareholders of Nurdin and Peacock were told at the annual meeting that for the past 22 weeks of the year sales were more than 20 per cent up on the same period in 1979.

The new 80,000 sq ft cash-

# Downs Surgical cuts final

Continuing pressure on NHS expenditure and the strength of sterling have combined to reduce sales and profit margins at Downs Surgical over the year to March 31. The increase in sales which had been looked for in the second half did not materialize, and the opening months of the current year still show no signs of an upturn in trade.

In view of these factors, and the need to conserve resources, the board has reduced the final dividend from 2.32p gross to 1.14p gross, for a total of 2.28p for the year, against 4.6p for the previous fifteen months.

Sales for the year were £14.35m against £18.13m and pretax profits, £849,000 compared with £1.78m. Earnings a share were 5p against 3.22p.

# Advance clinches bid for Richmond

The recommended offer on behalf of Advance Laundries to acquire the Richmond Park Laundries has been accepted by the holders of 76,310 shares in Richmond, and by British Electric Traction, in respect of its holding of 1.58m ordinary shares. Taken together these acceptances represent 97.8 per cent.

The offer has become unconditional, save for the passing of the resolution set out in the notice of meeting of Advance stockholders convened for June 25 and remains open for acceptance until further notice.

# Nurdin and Peacock starts well

Shareholders of Nurdin and Peacock were told at the annual meeting that for the past 22 weeks of the year sales were more than 20 per cent up on the same period in 1979.

The new 80,000 sq ft cash-

# Sale to consortium at Dunbee-Combox

The joint receivers and managers of Dunbee-Combox-Mark and a consortium of investors

# Grattan strengthens its board

Two new directors are to join Grattan Warehouses, the troubled Bradford-based mail order group. One of them, Mr David Jones presently managing director of the British Mail Order Corporation, and an associated director of Great Universal Stores, is to join as deputy chairman and chief executive; and the second, Mr John Whitmarsh, also from British Mail Order Corporation, is to join as management services and computer director. The present managing director of Grattan, Mr Michael Place, will continue as deputy chief executive.

# Property Security in £1m deal

Property Security Investment Trust has sold its recently created freehold office investment, known as Fleet House, to an unnamed pension fund for £1.025m.

The property has been let to P. D. Oll and Chemical Storage, a subsidiary of Powell Duffryn, on a 25 year F.R.I. lease with 5-yearly reviews at a rent of £57,500 a year.

The group has started a second office development on a site near Fleet House, to be known as Hart House, which will provide 16,335 sq ft net of offices on three floors.

# Steady haul puts Duple 23 pc ahead

By Rosemary Unsworth

Duple International, the Blackpool-based coachbuilding, plastics and engineering group, maintained its steady growth pattern at the half-way stage, pushing up profits by 23 per cent.

Profit went from £1.45m to £1.8m, and turnover rose by 16 per cent to £12m in the six months to February 29, 1980.

Operating profits went up by 16 per cent from £1.43m to £1.66m, and the interest the group received rose from £20,000 last year to £137,000 this time.

Mr Gordon Hay, chairman, said that the coachbuilding division, which produces about 80 per cent of profits, continued to be the mainstay of success. A new service centre has opened in Scotland and there is a £1.7m improvement programme at the Blackpool works.

But he was cautious about second-half prospects, which will be affected by the rising cost of materials and which may keep profits the same as last year's £3.7m.

The engineering division is expected to break even by the year end, and contribute to profits next year, while the plastics division is performing satisfactorily.

Duple has also proposed a one-for-four scrip issue, releasing £500,000 from capitalized reserves, which will be followed by the consolidation of the 5p shares into 25p units.

The interim dividend of 4p gross on the 25p shares, is the equivalent of 1p on the 5p shares, compared with 0.5p last year.

Earnings a share at 8.4p are comparable with 2.4p before the scrip issue and consolidation. The equivalent figure on 5p shares would be 2.4p against 1.7p.

Duple is still looking for acquisitions which will be paid for in cash, if a suitable company is found.

# Ill in Agricultural mortgage lending

By the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation fell near to March 31 from £26m. Mr John Glynn, of AMC, reports in a statement that the trend of applications received for a mortgage in the year, 1979, was completed.

Mr Glynn identifies three of the downward trends. The increase in rates generally, and the rise in AMC's own rates kept borrowers in combined with costs of agricultural equipment by farmers, especially when it has to be backed by borrowings.

At the same time the AMC had to face stiffer competition from banks to make longer term loans. The third reason, says Mr Glynn, is that the fall in land prices has led to a fall in activity.

In order to help young well-qualified farmers to start a farm on their own account, the AMC and the Pension Fund Property Unit Trust have launched a pilot experiment. A young farmer began farming in partnership with the unit trust group in September. The object of the experiment is to gain first hand knowledge of the financial problems in starting in farming.

Shareholders of Nurdin and Peacock were told at the annual meeting that for the past 22 weeks of the year sales were more than 20 per cent up on the same period in 1979.

The new 80,000 sq ft cash-

# Brownlee climbs 38 pc to £1.5m

Brownlee and Company, the Glasgow-based timber merchants, yesterday reported that pretax profits for the year to March 29 have risen 38 per cent to £1.5m and the board is proposing a one-for-two scrip issue. However, Mr J. F. McLelland, the chairman, warns that business conditions remain difficult, and with costs rising and an uncertain market, he says it is difficult to predict the outcome for the current year.

Mr McLelland says that the home improvement market has continued to expand and Brownlee has extended its product range to improve its service to the do-it-yourself market.

Brownlee counts among its shareholders two rival groups. International Timber has 12 per cent of the equity, while McLeod Russell owns 12.4 per cent. Possibly as a preventive move against an ever-possible bid, the Brownlee board has revealed its properties by £1.1m, which will add 15p a share, making the net asset value for each share 145p.

# Business appointments

# New chairman named for Dalgety Australia

Mr R. B. Vaughan has become chairman and managing director of Dalgety Australia. Sir William Vines has retired as chairman of Dalgety Australia and as a director of Dalgety New Zealand. He remains a director of Dalgety Australia.

Mr Michael Turner becomes vice and deputy director of Fuller, Smith & Turner, the independent Chiswick brewers.

Mr G. Wendel has been made managing director of Motoman GmbH, the Associated Engineering Group's wholly owned automotive parts distributing company in Austria.

Mr Michael D. Oakley has been appointed managing director of Cox & Kings Financial Services.

Mr Bengt Koch is now managing director of Atlantic Container Line, the North Atlantic container shipping line.

Mr Michael J. Webster has been named as a director of Elex Holdings.

Mr Ronald G. Hughes and Mr W. Ralph Chiswick have joined the board of Matthew Clark & Sons.

Mr David Yeo will become financial director of Cunell Carbons, Hollingsworth Marshall, and N. Sale.

# Bank Base Rates

Bank of England	17%
Bank of Ireland	17%
Bank of Scotland	17%
Bank of Wales	17%
Bank of Cyprus	17%
Bank of Greece	17%
Bank of Italy	17%
Bank of France	17%
Bank of Germany	17%
Bank of Japan	17%
Bank of the Netherlands	17%
Bank of Belgium	17%
Bank of Spain	17%
Bank of Portugal	17%
Bank of Greece	17%
Bank of Italy	17%
Bank of France	17%
Bank of Germany	17%
Bank of Japan	17%
Bank of the Netherlands	17%
Bank of Belgium	17%
Bank of Spain	17%
Bank of Portugal	17%

# M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

Local Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-421 1212

Company	Price	Chg	Gross Divid	Yld %	P/E
59 Airsprung Group	65	—	6.7	10.3	+3.8
185 Bardon Hill	30	—	3.8	12.7	+2.0
78 County Cars Pref	278	—	13.8	5.0	+8.2
63 Deborah Ord	92	—	5.0	5.4	10.1
38 Frank Horsell	117	—	7.9	6.7	7.3
90 Frederick Parker	102	—	12.8	14.2	+4.1
45 Jackson Group	102	—	16.5	16.2	—
103 James Burroughs	107	+3	6.0	7.8	+2.9
242 Robert Jenkins	300	—	31.3	10.4	+9.6
175 Torday Limited	220	—	15.1	6.9	+3.7
111 Twinkl Ord	151	—	—	—	—
70 Twinkl 12% ULS	76	—	12.0	15.8	—
23 Unilock Holdings	49	—	2.6	5.3	10.4
45 Unilock Holdings New	48	—	2.6	5.3	9.8
42 Walter Alexander	94	—	4.4	4.6	6.2
136 W. S. Yeates	214	—	12.1	5.7	+3.5

Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15.

# AVERAGE EARNINGS

Index numbers for average earnings of employees in all industries and services covered by the monthly earnings inquiry released by the Department of Employment.

1979	121 Old	121 New	Change in 121 New
Jan	100	100	0
Feb	100	100	0
Mar	100	100	0
Apr	100	100	0
May	100	100	0
Jun	100	100	0
Jul	100	100	0
Aug	100	100	0
Sep	100	100	0
Oct	100	100	0
Nov	100	100	0
Dec	100	100	0
1980	100	100	0
Jan	100	100	0
Feb	100	100	0
Mar	100	100	0
Apr	100	100	0

# "Jardines - Significant growth"

Extracts from the 1979 Statement to Stockholders by Mr D.K. Newbidding, Chairman and Senior Managing Director, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. The Annual General Meeting was held on 18th June, 1980.

Jardines' consolidated net earnings for the year ended 31st December, 1979, after tax and minority interests, but before extraordinary items, were HK\$403.2 million, 20% more than the 1978 earnings of HK\$335.9 million. Earnings per stock unit of HK\$1.86 were 17.0% above the HK\$1.59 achieved in the previous year.

Extraordinary items amounted to a further net surplus of HK\$37.2 million, compared with HK\$9.5 million in 1978. A final dividend equivalent to HK\$0.60 makes a total of HK\$0.82 for the year, representing an increase of 13.5% over the 1978 total of HK\$0.71 per stock unit. In addition, a free scrip issue of 3 stock units for every 20 held is recommended.

# Disposal of certain assets and investments

During 1979, Jardines took several significant steps towards improving the underlying basis of its recurrent earnings by disposing of a number of loss-making or low-yielding assets and investments. The most important of these disposals was the sale of Toft Bros. Industries Ltd, an Australian subsidiary manufacturing sugar harvesting equipment. Reunion Properties Company Ltd, a subsidiary in the United Kingdom, was also sold for cash at net asset value.

These disposals, coupled with continued emphasis on cash generation and conservation in our operations, resulted in strong short-term cash resources at the year-end.

	1979	1978
	HK\$ m	HK\$ m
Turnover	5,723.0	5,175.0
Profit before tax	608.1	509.1
Tax	(123.1)	(124.5)
Profit after tax	485.0	384.6
Minorities	(81.8)	(48.7)
Profit after tax and minorities	403.2	335.9
Net exchange translation differences	54.6	86.4
Extraordinary items	37.2	9.5
Total profit available for appropriation	495.0	431.8
	HK\$	HK\$
Earnings per stock unit*	1.86	1.59
Dividends per stock unit	0.82	0.71

\* Before net exchange translation differences and extraordinary items.

# Results from quoted subsidiaries generally excellent

In October 1979, Jardine Securities Ltd became a subsidiary of the Company. Its results for the year ended 30th June, 1979 showed a satisfactory increase in income.

The results from the Group's other publicly quoted subsidiaries were generally excellent. Jardine Davies Inc. in the Philippines continued the recovery begun in 1978, and reported a net profit after tax and minority interests of HK\$9.4 million. Freightways (Holdings) Ltd in Australia reported a 16% increase in net earnings to HK\$7.6 million. Rennies Consolidated Holdings Ltd in Southern Africa reported a 41% increase in 1979 to a record HK\$60.9 million. Zung Fu Company Ltd in Hong Kong also had a record year, reporting net profits of HK\$33.6 million.

During 1979, we made final payments totalling US\$20 million in respect of our investment in Transporting and Trading Company Inc. (TTI), bringing the cost of our 40% holding to US\$100 million. Now that the amount finally payable has been determined we have considered it prudent to charge the total payments made to the vendors, amounting to US\$55.8 million which is not represented by tangible assets, as an extraordinary expense in the year under review. The four principal operating associates of TTI produced satisfactory results in 1979 and future prospects for the TTI group remain encouraging.

# In Hong Kong all sectors of business do well

Trading and Light Industry was once again a mainstay of Jardines' operations in 1979. In Hong Kong, the continued growth of the economy enabled all sectors of our business to do well. Results from our trading activities in Southern Africa and North East and South East Asia were also satisfactory, while in Hawaii the acquisition of the Mercedes-Benz franchise added a further activity to Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

Our Transportation interests continued to prosper in 1979. We have expanded our shipping fleet, which currently stands at 29 ships totalling approximately 1.6 million dwt, including seven newbuildings currently on order. All are fixed on profitable medium to long-term bareboat or time charters, with the exception of two newbuildings.

Our Airways Division in Hong Kong had an excellent year, as did our airfreight operations in the United Kingdom and Southern Africa.

Our Group insurance operations made a higher contribution to earnings in 1979, with Lombard Insurance Company Ltd reporting increased profits. Our insurance broking interests also had a satisfactory year and these operations are now coordinated on a worldwide basis from Hong Kong and London. Although Jardine Fleming & Company Ltd, our merchant banking associate, failed to match the record profits of 1978, all areas of its business made satisfactory progress in operational terms.

Our property interests were extensively reorganized in 1979, with the Group substantially increasing its shareholding in The Hongkong Land Company Ltd.

Our investment in the sugar industry produced satisfactory returns in 1979 from growing and milling in Hawaii, and from milling in the Philippines. Prospects for our sugar operations look better in the forthcoming year than for some time, although much will depend on price trends over the remainder of this year.

# Diverse China developments announced in early 1980

Our office in Beijing (Peking) has continued to be the focal point for our business in and with China, although a second office will shortly be established in Guangzhou (Canton). This deals with a wide range of our more traditional export and import activities, which have been extended to embrace joint-venture industrial investments and co-employment trading. The diversity of these interests can be demonstrated by two developments announced in March 1980. The first was the establishment of China Schindler Elevator Co. Ltd, to manufacture and distribute lifts and escalators both within China itself and for export, in which the partners are China Construction Machinery Corporation, Schindler Holdings AG and Jardine Schindler (Far East) Holdings SA. The second was the announcement of our agreement to underwrite the British mountaineering expedition to Mount Kongur in Xinjiang (Sinkiang) Province.

# Achievement of two major objectives in 1979

1979 saw the achievement of two objectives towards which we have worked over the past few years: the disposal of several unprofitable or low-yielding investments and a substantial improvement in the quality and proportion of our recurrent earnings. During this period we also placed great emphasis on the improvement of the ratio of our debt to stockholders' funds. However, we may be prepared to relax this policy to take advantage of opportunities which arise for new investment.

# Further significant earnings growth expected in 1980

On the international front, 1980 has started with political problems in the Middle East, and economic problems and recessionary fears in many countries in the world, not least the USA. Notwithstanding these political and economic uncertainties, Jardines face the future with confidence. Our record profits in 1979 are over ten times those we reported for 1969, and there have also been substantial increases in earnings, dividends, and net assets per stock unit during the same period.

In the more immediate future, we expect 1980 to be another good year for Jardines and anticipate further significant growth in net earnings at a rate similar to that achieved in 1979.

D.K. Newbidding  
Chairman  
Hong Kong, 18th April, 1980.

The Annual Report is available from the Company Secretary.

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Special Reports



JARDINES

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd, Connaught Centre, Hong Kong



# MARKET REPORTS

## Discount market

Credit yesterday proved ample on the day, although conditions did tighten towards the finish. The Bank of England did not intervene. After Tuesday's huge shortage, however, found conditions very comfortable.

Interbank commanded 161.1 per cent for most of the session. Houses were taking reserve assets money down as low as 14 per cent in the early stages. But secured rates gradually firmed as the day wore on so that final balances were found mostly in a band of 16-16.5 per cent.

The market benefited from a moderate excess of government disbursements over revenue transfers to the Exchequer, but balances were a small way below target overnight. There was a small net take-up of Treasury Bills to finance, and the market repaid to the Bank of England the small sum borrowed on Monday.

## Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Rate 17.75  
 (last changed 11.11.79)  
 Treasury Bills Rate 17.75  
 (last changed 11.11.79)  
 Overnight 11.11.79

Term	Rate	Term	Rate
1 month	16.50	6 months	16.50
3 months	16.50	9 months	16.50
12 months	16.50	12 months	16.50
18 months	16.50	18 months	16.50
24 months	16.50	24 months	16.50
30 months	16.50	30 months	16.50
36 months	16.50	36 months	16.50
42 months	16.50	42 months	16.50
48 months	16.50	48 months	16.50
54 months	16.50	54 months	16.50
60 months	16.50	60 months	16.50

## Recent Issues

Issue	Amount	Price
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000
1000000000	1000000000	1000000000

## Foreign exchange report

Sterling spent a very quiet session but was able to close near its best level of the day with a 35 point gain at \$2.3350 compared with \$2.3295 overnight.

The pound's trade-weighted index however slipped slightly at the final calculation of 73.4 from 73.5 overnight. Speculation about a cut tomorrow in M.R. although not given much credence in the market kept the pound subdued around or below its overnight level for most of the session.

Few dealers were willing to open fresh positions particularly as there are United Kingdom money figures tomorrow also.

However, with New York coming in as a buyer of pounds at the close of business, the dollar in the absence of any further supporting influences met some profit-taking with the mark hardening to 1.625 (1.6285) along with the Swiss franc 1.625 (1.6310). Dutch trade figures made little impact on the guilder which closed higher at 1.9290 (1.9330).

## Sterling Spot and Forward

	Market rates and ranges	Market rates and ranges	
June 1	57.200-57.25	June 1	42.50-42.55
New York	57.200-57.25	London	42.50-42.55
Montreal	57.200-57.25	Amsterdam	42.50-42.55
Amsterdam	42.50-42.55	Geneva	42.50-42.55
Geneva	42.50-42.55	Basel	42.50-42.55
Basel	42.50-42.55	Lucerne	42.50-42.55
Lucerne	42.50-42.55	St. Gallen	42.50-42.55
St. Gallen	42.50-42.55	Schaffhausen	42.50-42.55
Schaffhausen	42.50-42.55	Appenzel	42.50-42.55
Appenzel	42.50-42.55	Thurgau	42.50-42.55
Thurgau	42.50-42.55	Valais	42.50-42.55
Valais	42.50-42.55	Fribourg	42.50-42.55
Fribourg	42.50-42.55	Neuchâtel	42.50-42.55
Neuchâtel	42.50-42.55	Geneve	42.50-42.55
Geneve	42.50-42.55	Lausanne	42.50-42.55
Lausanne	42.50-42.55	Yverdon	42.50-42.55
Yverdon	42.50-42.55	Vevey	42.50-42.55
Vevey	42.50-42.55	Evian	42.50-42.55
Evian	42.50-42.55	Thoiry	42.50-42.55
Thoiry	42.50-42.55	Annecy	42.50-42.55
Annecy	42.50-42.55	Le Grand-Bornand	42.50-42.55
Le Grand-Bornand	42.50-42.55	Val d'Aoste	42.50-42.55
Val d'Aoste	42.50-42.55	Courmayeur	42.50-42.55
Courmayeur	42.50-42.55	Chamonix	42.50-42.55
Chamonix	42.50-42.55	Val de Bagnes	42.50-42.55
Val de Bagnes	42.50-42.55	Val de Aoste	42.50-42.55
Val de Aoste	42.50-42.55	Val de Tignes	42.50-42.55
Val de Tignes	42.50-42.55	Val de Courmayeur	42.50-42.55
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Val de Bagnes	42.50-42.55	Val de Aoste	42.50-42.55
Val de Aoste	42.50-42.55	Val de Tignes	42.50-42.55
Val de Tignes	42.50-42.55	Val de Courmayeur	42.50-42.55
Val de Courmayeur	42.50-42.55	Val de Chamonix	42.50-42.55
Val de Chamonix	42.50-42.55	Val de Bagnes	42.50-42.55
Val de Bagnes	42.50-42.55	Val de Aoste	42.50-42.55
Val de Aoste	42.50-42.55	Val de Tignes	42.50-42.55
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Val de Chamonix	42.50-42.55	Val de Bagnes	42.50-42.55
Val de Bagnes	42.50-42.55	Val de Aoste	42.50-42.55
Val de Aoste	42.50-42.55	Val de Tignes	42.50-42.55
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Val de Aoste	42.50-42.55	Val de Tignes	42.50-42.55
Val de Tignes	42.50-42.55	Val de Courmayeur	42.50-42.55
Val de Courmayeur	42.50-42.55	Val de Chamonix	42.50-42.55
Val de Chamonix	42.50-42.55	Val de Bagnes	42.50-42.55
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Val de Aoste	42.50-42.55	Val de Tignes	42.50-42.55
Val de Tignes	42.50-42.55	Val de Courmayeur	42.50-42.55
Val de Courmayeur	42.50-42.55	Val de Chamonix	42.50-42.55
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Val de Bagnes	42.50-42.55	Val de Aoste	42.50-42.55
Val de Aoste	42.50-42.55	Val de Tignes	42.50-42.55



## Secretarial and Non-Secretarial ointments

### SECRETARY

Require an experienced  
for our Editorial  
ment. Good salary,  
pension and bonus  
plus 4 weeks' holi-  
days.

write with full c.v. to:  
ELLEN GROUT,  
IN BOOKS LTD.,  
CAYLEY PLACE,  
LONDON, SW18,  
01-875 6070.

### RESPONSIBLE PERSON

To administer private  
life of a busy lady  
in W.2. Close lan-  
guage skills. Typing  
must be excellent.  
Must have initiative  
to work unsupervised.  
Excellent salary.  
01-4010, ext. 228

### serve the best so

look for  
PERSONNEL'S  
AD-  
the paper on  
MONDAY.

### LEGE LEAVER

Development Dept.  
secretary. Good salary,  
pension and bonus.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-4010, ext. 228

### ONE CORRELL

THIRTY CONSULTANTS

### ONSIBILITY IN ALL COMPANY

Secretary required for  
small, expanding  
company to work  
from home. Suitable  
second job best. Salary  
negotiable.  
01-405 8390

### SECRETARY

International design  
company. Good salary,  
pension and bonus.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-4010, ext. 228

### ARY NEEDED

Working all marketing  
from 10 to 20 years.  
A sh-shifting and a  
appearance. Salary  
negotiable. 01-405 8390

### NSINGTON

TE AGENTS  
SECRETARY

With furnished let-  
trent house and  
rental salary nego-

### P.A. TO ADMISTR

September. Establish-  
ment Country Co-Ed.  
School. Essential  
work. Live in. Write  
to: Box 1534 F, The  
Times.

OF USA Financial Mag-  
no Sec. for their Euro-  
pean sales office in  
London. Must be able  
to type and have  
initiative. Excellent  
salary. 01-405 8390

P.A. Secretary 25-30  
years. Good salary,  
pension and bonus.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

M OF CITY BROKERS  
no assistant with some  
and good typing skills.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

LEY GROUP require a  
Assistant to the  
Managing Director.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

RECEPTIONIST for hotel  
office. An intelligent  
and efficient person  
with good typing skills.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

PROPERTY COMPANY  
for a well-educated  
and efficient person  
with good typing skills.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

RELATIONS. Join team  
for travel promotion  
and sales. Good salary,  
pension and bonus.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

RECEPTIONIST for hotel  
office. An intelligent  
and efficient person  
with good typing skills.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

SECRETARY for a busy  
lady. Good salary,  
pension and bonus.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

LEAVER SECS. - 11  
years. Good salary,  
pension and bonus.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

### EXHIBITIONS

Bright young secretary  
required for exhibition  
stand. Good salary,  
pension and bonus.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

### RECEPTIONIST/ TELEPHONIST

with excellent typing skills  
to join small and friendly  
Advertising Agency in Covent Garden  
area. Someone keen to learn,  
able to work under pressure  
and willing to work in an  
office. To apply, please  
send a recent photograph  
and a letter of introduction  
to: The Receptionist,  
11, St. James's Square,  
London, W.1. Tel. 01-405 8390

### SECRETARY

EUROPEAN DEMOCRATIC  
GROUP,  
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Based in London with occa-  
sional visits to Strasbourg  
and Brussels. High standard of  
secretarial skills required, plus  
good knowledge of at least one  
other Community language.  
Salary £24,000.

### ENTER BEAUTY WORLD

As P.A. to the General  
Manager involved in setting up  
a new beauty world in  
London. Good salary,  
pension and bonus.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

### CRONE CORRELL

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

### ASSISTANT TO CONFERENCE/ EXHIBITION PRODUCER

Young outgoing P.A. required  
for a conference and exhibition  
producer. Good salary,  
pension and bonus.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

### CLERICAL ASSISTANT WITH TYPING

£4,750 + 60p Lvs PD  
Beautiful Park Lane, office  
with lots of initiative to  
assist in the day to day  
work of the company. Good  
salary, pension and bonus.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

### 18/19 YEARS OLD PUBLISHING

Young person with a level  
and accurate typing skills  
to assist in the day to day  
work of the company. Good  
salary, pension and bonus.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

### PUBLISHING

The Managing Director of an  
Academic Publishing House is  
looking for a secretary with  
experience and secretarial skills.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

### YOUNG SECRETARY for the best promotions department of Good Country Co-Ed. School.

Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

### INTERNATIONAL COMPUTER company

for their new London HQ. Capable  
secretary with good typing skills  
and initiative. Good salary,  
pension and bonus.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

### NON-SECRETARIAL

URGENTLY REQUIRED

### PLEASE TELEPHONE

01-581 1597

### SCHOOL MATRON

required for September. Well  
established, well known  
School. 11-121-100.  
Nursing qualifications necessary.  
Single Accommodation.  
Apply Box 1534 F, The Times.

### ANTIQUE PRINT AND MAP GALLERY

NR. THE BRITISH MUSEUM  
W.1. A small, friendly  
gallery of antique prints and  
maps. Good salary,  
pension and bonus.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

### RECEPTIONIST for hotel office. An intelligent and efficient person with good typing skills. Must be able to type and have initiative. Excellent salary. 01-405 8390

PROPERTY COMPANY  
for a well-educated  
and efficient person  
with good typing skills.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

### RELATIONS. Join team for travel promotion and sales. Good salary, pension and bonus. Must be able to type and have initiative. Excellent salary. 01-405 8390

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Must be able to type  
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Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

PROPERTY COMPANY  
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Must be able to type  
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01-405 8390

RELATIONS. Join team  
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and sales. Good salary,  
pension and bonus.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

## PART-TIME VACANCIES

### PART TIME RECEPTIONIST

for office. Good salary,  
pension and bonus.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

### TELEPHONIST

with excellent typing skills  
to join small and friendly  
Advertising Agency in Covent Garden  
area. Someone keen to learn,  
able to work under pressure  
and willing to work in an  
office. To apply, please  
send a recent photograph  
and a letter of introduction  
to: The Receptionist,  
11, St. James's Square,  
London, W.1. Tel. 01-405 8390

### WHERE WILL YOU BE ON MONDAY?

We have IMMEDIATE  
work for good AUDIO  
and SHORTHAND SEC-  
RETARIES and COPY  
TYPISTS with good  
skills. Excellent rates.

### CRISIS AT CHRISTMAS CHARITY ADMINISTRATOR £5,100

Are you reliable, efficient and  
cool-headed under pressure?  
Crisis at Christmas, a charity  
working for the single mothers,  
is looking for someone to run  
its campaign office in London,  
from September to February full-  
time, and otherwise three days  
per week.

### DEAR TEMP

If you have first class  
P.A./Secretarial skills, are  
well experienced and want  
stimulating assignments,  
top rates to match—and  
your pay in the current  
work—call us now. Yours with  
coffee and a warm welcome.

### JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU

21, Rempston Arcade,  
Kingsway, W.C.2. 01-581 8807/0010

### MAGIC COMBINATION

Conjoin two impossible secre-  
tarial skills, senior level ex-  
perience and pleasant personality  
with our reputation for providing  
first-class temporary Secretaries  
and you can enjoy interesting  
and challenging assignments with  
our West End and City clients.  
Speeds 100/100. Ring 437 1120  
(West End) or 628 4835 (City).

### Crone Correll

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

### CONTENTED TEMPS AT STELLA FISHER

Join our well-paid team in  
the better jobs throughout  
London.

### Stella Fisher

IN THE STRAND

### TOP SECRETARIAL

assignments. Fully expe-  
rienced, efficient, reliable  
with the cream of London  
clients. Call 01-581 8807/0010

### CAN WE TEMPT you to temp for the future?

Temporary assignments are  
the future for the secretarial  
profession. We are looking for  
people who are interested in  
this new way of working.

### JAVAN CAREERS TELEVISION Co

require excellent shorthand sec-  
retary. Good salary, pension  
and bonus. Must be able to  
type and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

### EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAL

short-hand and audio staff required  
for a busy executive. Good  
salary, pension and bonus.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

### TEMPORARY WORK AVAILABLE

all areas, top rates, same  
day. Excellent salary,  
pension and bonus.  
Must be able to type  
and have initiative.  
Excellent salary.  
01-405 8390

### WINE TRADE

Secretary P.A. to Managing  
Director of well-known  
sherry shippers in Mayfair.  
The successful applicant will  
speak English and French  
and be proficient in both  
languages. Salary approxi-  
mately £5,500 dependent on  
qualifications.

### PA/SEC TO DIRECTOR OF LEADING TRADE ASSOCIATION

Ability to run office, supervise  
and coordinate work, orga-  
nise meetings, liaise with  
associations (languages useful)  
and up-to-date marketing and  
P.A. materials. Age 23+. Salary  
£5,500 p.a.

### MATURE PA/SEC

We need a mature, com-  
petent and discreet person  
for a leading company in  
W.1. which is a mix of  
a mixture of work from the  
Victorian, Edwardian and  
modern eras. Ideally aged 30+, you must  
have good administrative and  
organisational skills along  
with good typing speed.  
Shorthand and/or audio  
would be an advantage.  
Salary to be discussed.

### EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

For interesting and varied work.  
Self-motivated and initiative  
person. For office with wide  
East connections. Excellent  
salary and conditions offered.  
Interview applications only in  
luffest detail to:  
GEO/PROJECTS  
18 CURZON ST.  
LONDON W1

### Stella Fisher

IN THE STRAND

## Stella Fisher

—Managerial—Administrative—Secretarial—Personal Assistants—

### Production Assistant A/V £5,500

This is probably the best job around.  
You'll be a real P.A. to the Managing  
Director of this very busy and growing  
new company specialising in the exciting  
world of advertising. You'll be  
expected to have a very serious attitude  
towards client contact, excellent skills  
including shorthand and a calm, confident  
personality. You'll be working with  
everyone. You'll be working with confid-  
ence and a high standard of accuracy.  
Making sure that everything is maintained.  
More a production assistant role. Urgent  
recruitment. Near Hampstead.

### ADMIN. P.A. c. £5,500

This successful candidate based  
in SW16, with a head office in  
Rome, admin. a competent  
P.A. their own super office, lots  
of admin. minimum secretarial  
experience and plenty of variety.  
You will be in total charge  
of the smooth running of the  
office and the day to day admin.  
and liaison with the client.  
If you love juggling  
and consider yourself honest  
and trustworthy this could be the  
job.

Please phone Linette Boniface or Kate Lawrence on 439 6456  
71 New Bond Street, London W1  
ADPOWER RANDSTAD STAFF CONSULTANTS

## adpowerandstad

### Personnel Merchandising & Buying

If you are lively and would like to be part of a busy  
team this could be for you. Responsible for the  
administrative and secretarial duties of the depart-  
ment you would be in regular contact with staff of  
all levels, assisting with their recruitment, training  
and records. Experience in Personnel would be  
an advantage.

Our Merchandise Director needs a P.A./Secretary  
with an excellent head for figures as well as secre-  
tarial skills. Working in the buying and merchandis-  
ing department you will have regular contact with  
our branches and manufacturers.

This is an exciting but very demanding position.  
An interest in the fashion world is essential together  
with the ability to communicate at all levels and  
organise the day to day life of the Merchandise  
Director and buying team.

Both positions offer a salary of c. £8,000 together  
with staff discount and season ticket loans. Accurate  
shorthand and typing is essential.

You should be 24+ and looking for a real P.A.  
position.  
Please telephone or write to Mrs. J. Cotter,  
Personnel Department, Elm Limited, 187-193 Oxford  
Street, London, W.1. Telephone 01-437 5655.

### Directors Secretary Welwyn Garden City

Roche Products Limited is a leading pharmaceutical  
and chemical company and the Director of our Pharma-  
ceutical Division is responsible for new product  
development, marketing and all medical matters relat-  
ing to our pharmaceutical business.

His secretary must therefore be well educated with  
previous experience at a senior level. The right  
personality and interest in medical matters are also  
important.

We can offer a new office in pleasant surroundings,  
a salary between £5,000-£5,500, 23 days annual holi-  
day, free BUPA and Life Assurance, Pension Fund  
and a subsidised restaurant.

Please write briefly to Mrs. Judge, Personnel Officer or  
telephone Welwyn Garden 28128 for an application  
form.

Roche Products Limited,  
PO Box 8, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire.

### EYRE METHUEN AND METHUEN CHILDREN'S BOOKS

are developing their publicity department and have two  
exciting job opportunities to offer applicants with 2-3  
years' publishing or advertising experience. They are  
looking for a PROMOTIONS MANAGER to organize  
exhibitions, publicity tours and point-of-sale material;  
the successful candidate will be energetic, self-motivated  
and have a good eye for design. And a COPYWRITER/  
ADVERTISING MANAGER to write hard selling copy  
for trade advertisements as well as copy leaflets,  
seasonal lists, catalogues and other publicity material.  
The successful candidate will have a flair for words and  
be able to mark up copy and proof read meticulously.  
Salary and other terms and conditions of employment  
are in line with best in the industry.

Write your application, giving career details and current  
salary, to: Jan Hopcraft at 11 New Fetter Lane, London  
EC4P 4EE. (Open to male/female applicants).

### PA/SEC TO DIRECTOR OF LEADING TRADE ASSOCIATION

Ability to run office, supervise  
and coordinate work, orga-  
nise meetings, liaise with  
associations (languages useful)  
and up-to-date marketing and  
P.A. materials. Age 23+. Salary  
£5,500 p.a.

SUSAN HAMILTON PERSONNEL  
23 ST. GEORGE ST. W1.  
01-499 5405

### WINE TRADE

Secretary P.A. to Managing  
Director of well-known  
sherry shippers in Mayfair.  
The successful applicant will  
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and be proficient in both  
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The Times, enclosing c.v.

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Interviews will be conducted the week of June 23, 1980.

## MANAGER International Relations

(1) The General Council of British Shipping is the trade and employers association of the British shipping industry. The Foreign Shipping Policy Division has a vacancy for a Manager.

(2) The task of the Division is to advise British shippers on the effects of legislative, administrative and commercial measures in foreign countries and international bodies, and to consider, together with other shipowner associations and the British Government, how the interests of the British shipping industry can be maintained and developed. The Manager, who will report to the Director, will be responsible for half the Division's work and will be particularly concerned with developments in the United States and the EEC. He/she will also have secretarial responsibilities for appropriate committees of the GCBS.

(3) Clarity of expression, both orally and in writing and the capacity and presence to appear on behalf of the GCBS at meetings with Government and international shipping gatherings is essential. A University degree or equivalent professional qualification (e.g. the Bar) is highly desirable. Previous experience of shipping would be helpful but not essential. The Public Services, legal profession or an administrative career in business could provide the appropriate background. A knowledge of languages is not necessary but some facility, particularly in French, would be regarded as an additional qualification.

(4) The salary will be appropriate to the appointment which will be permanent, pensionable, and based in London. Candidates under the age of 30 are unlikely to have the necessary experience.

Replies to:  
**Staff Manager,**  
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**30/32 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3.**

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